

Early American Coinage. Vol. 1, Notes.

by

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EARLY CURRENCY.

Thompsons.

The first money we met in New- York, then New Netherlands, and also in New England, was Thompson, these from or for you, for it was known by all those names. I saw it was the generic name of this Indian money, of which there were two kinds sometimes, commonly called copper-pence, which signifies white, and sometimes black, such as simply black Thompsons or copper-pence pence, or simply pence was also understood, although improperly, among the Dutch and English, as a misnomer of the generic denomination, and in that light was used by them in their writings and public documents. Thompsons or white copper-pence was originally made from the skins or stock of the marten, beaver or porcupine, such as black or black money was variously made from the inside of the shell of the quahog. Hence the Indians commonly called the brass alone a round thick shell, such the at business itself or little money the round in salt water. The Indians took off about half an inch of the purple colour of the inside, and converted it into beads. These before the introduction of beads and thread were bored with sharp stones and drawn upon the sinews of animals, and when introduced to the breadth of the strand more or less, were called a belt of copper or copper-pence. A black bead, of the size of a large strand about one third of an inch long, bored longitudinally, and well polished, was the gold of the Indians and always esteemed at twice the value of the white, but either species was considered by them of one such value as the three European coins. An Indian chief told me the value of a red dollar was explained by the first clergyman of New-Orleans, that, laughed exceedingly to think the Dutch should at which a or five upon a piece of iron, as he termed the dollar. Three beads of black, and six of white were equivalent for seven the English to a penny and among the Dutch to a shilling. But with the latter the equivalent number sometimes varied from three and six to four and eight depending upon the finishing of the account. The same was also sometimes made from the skin onyster shell, and both kinds were made from the black alone shell.

The use of copper-pence was not known in New-England.

EARLY CURRENCY

Wampum

The first money in use in New York, then New Netherlands, and also in New England was Seawant Wampum, or Peaque, for it was known by all those names. Seawant was the generic name of this Indian money, of which there were to kinds; wompam, (commonly called wampum) which signified white and suckanhock, sucki signifying black. Wampum, wampum-peaque, or simply peaque was also understood, although improperly, among the Dutch and English, as expressive of the generic denominations, and in that light was used by them in their writings and public documents. Wampum or white money, was originally made from the stern or stock of the metean-hock or perriwinkle; suckanhock, or black money, was manufactured from the inside of the shell of the quahaug, (Venus Mercenaria.) commonly called the hard clam, a round thick shellfish that buries itself a little way in the sand in salt water. The Indians broke off about a half an inch of the purple color of the inside and converted it into beads. These before the introduction of awls and thread were bored with sharp stones and strung upon the sinews of animals, and when interwoven to the breadth of the hand, more or less, were called a belt of seawant, or wampum. A black bead the size of a large straw, about one-third of an inch long, bored longitudinally and well polished was the gold of the Indians, and always esteemed of twice the value of the white; but either species was considered by them of much more value than European coin. An indian chief, to whom the value of a rise dollar was explained by the first clergyman of Rensselaerwyck, laughed exceedingly to think the Dutch should set such high a value upon a piece of iron, as he termed the dollar. Three beads of black, and six of white, were equivalent, among the English, to a penny, and among the Dutch, to stuyver. But with the latter, the equivalent number sometimes varied from three and six, to four and eight, depending on the finishing of the seawant. Seawant was also sometimes made from the common oyster shell, and both kinds made from the hard clam shell.

The use of wampum was not known in New England

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was fit to sign a treaty, demand there is still an outline of October, 1699, to show the manner the Secretary of State at that time used when he came to the conclusion of Plymouth Colony for the purpose of settling a treaty of amity and commerce between that Colony and New Netherland, where he carried away silver and goods and with him a few deer and corn at Plymouth. At this introduction of wampum into New England, the Indians at that time were with the Indians which afterwards subject, and which history speaks of the introduction on the following manner:

"Whatever was the money in the hands of that great deity, there was a deadly sting in it for it is said that the British first brought our people to the knowledge of our precious penny and the acquisition of the earth comes in the hands of the British to learn the skill to make it, in which as by the exchange of money they purchased stone of artillery, iron from the Dutch, Dutch and Russia, which proved a fatal business to the old that were concerned in it. It became like the trade thereof was at first, by strict proclamation prohibited by the King 'Tad quid non moni sales pectora capis, duri duri famas' " The love of money is the root of all evil. &c

see Hubbard's History of New England.

the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*

Although the general distinction of these servants was that of a white and that of a non-white, but placed in black blue-white, and that of the first Nations of Indians was of a purple color. A string of their shell money, our Indians had raised in price, from five shillings among the other Europeans, to four guineas, some dollars, six and a half cents; among the latter. The purchase of trade was this, the Scotch and English sold for servants to the Indians of the interior, their knives, combs, saws, needles, awls, looking glasses, hatchets, guns black cloth and other articles of aboriginal traffic, the Indians at this time rejected fabrics in silk, as they were of a color in their texture was disagreeable, and with the second thought the pure, corn and onions from the Indians in the sea. Some who also with their shell money bought such articles from the aborigines residing farther inland; and by this means the white men saved the trouble of transporting their goods and goods through the mountain. Thus, by this circulating medium, a kind commerce was carried on not only between the white people and the Indians but also between different tribes among the latter. It was this servants the circulating medium of many of the European colonies in North America that the different governments found it necessary to make regulations on the subject. In 1641 an ordinance in some oil, in the city of New Amsterdam near Dort, was enacted, and the Dutch Governor of that which stated that a small deal of bad servants and apprentices, "scarcely and to some imported from other places" was in circulation, while

Until it was introduced there in the month of October 1627 by Isaac DeRazier, the Secretary of New Netherland, while on his embassy to the authorities of Plymouth Colony, for the purpose of settling a treaty of amity and commerce between that colony and New Netherland, when he carried wampum and goods, and with them purchased corn at Plymouth. To this introduction of wampum into New England, Hubbard attributes all their wars with the Indians which afterwards ensued; and in his history speaks of this circumstance in the following manner:

“Whatever were the money in the mouth of that beast of trade, there was a deadly sting in the tail. For it is said they (the Dutch) first brought our people to the knowledge of wampum-peaq, and the acquaintance therewith occasioned the Indians of these parts to learn the skill to make it, by which, as by the exchange of money, they purchased store of artillery, both from the English, Dutch and French, which proved a fatal business to those that were concerned in it. It seems the trade there was at first, by strict proclamation, prohibited by the King. ‘Sed quid non mortalis pectora cogis, duri sacri fames!’ The love of money is the root of all evil &c.

See Hubbard’s History of New England

Although the general distinction of this seawant was black and white, yet that in use in New England was black, blue and white; and that of the Five Nations of Indians was of a purple color. A string of this shell money, one fathom long, varied in price, from five shillings among the New Englanders, to four guilders (or one dollar sixty-six and a half cents) among the Dutch. The process of trade was this: the Dutch and English sold for seawant to the Indians of the interior, their knives, combs, scissors, needles, awls, looking glasses, hatchets, guns, black cloth, and other articles of aboriginal traffic. (The Indians at this time rejected fabrics in which the least white colour in their texture was discoverable;) and with the seawant bought the furs, corn and venison from the Indians on the seaboard, who also with their shell money bought such articles from the aborigines residing farther inland; and by this course the white men saved the trouble of transporting their furs and grain through the country. Thus, by this circulating medium, a brisk commerce was carried on, not only between the white people and the Indians, but also between different tribes of the latter. So much so was this seawant the circulating medium of many of the European colonies, in North America, that the different governments found it necessary to make regulations on the subject. In 1641, an ordinance in counsel, in the city of New Amsterdam (now New York) was enacted and the Dutch Governor Kieft*, which recited, that a vast deal of bad seawant, or wampum – “nasty tough things imported from other places” – was in circulation, while

the "good" imported was want, as in the soiled shroud, the servant covers me of sight, or exported with the great ease, as the rest of the country. Therefore, in order to secure the end the *Anti-Slavery* provided, that all persons who want well things, it is not a pair at 10 x for one strong one, but the well polished at four in a dozen, and whoever offered or received the same at a different price, should for his the same, and also ten guineas to the poor. This is the first public expression of an appeal from one of end to the country from the exportation of slaves that we have met with in our history, but like in all other matters of this kind, it seems to have repulsed itself, and the country went on parting from the little city of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, as when North there was, to the great commercial metropolis a population of one or four hundred thousands as it is at present.

* *Anti-Slavery* 25, North Street, London, 1840, p. 107

That there was some reason for this repulsion of our better government is evident from the following provision of the *Constitution* of 1800, which is a small amount of time, but which had been in force for many years previous to which it is ordered.

"That no negro, or they called servant, white or black, be paid or received, but what is otherwise, and in some measure strange, variable, and in small and great, commonly and disorderly, as formerly it hath been."

The Colony of Massachusetts in 1811 passed a law declaring that any person, as they called servant, should have current in the payment of debt to the amount of forty shillings the white at eight for a penny, or the black at four for a penny "if entire without the color or spot, except in the payment of country rates to the treasury." This law continued in force until in the year 1861, when it was repealed although it was continued to form a part of the circulating medium of that colony for a long period subsequent to that repeal.

This currency appears somewhat curious to have been used by the Indians, in New England. The Report of the Indians, in the year 1806, paid as a tribute to the United States of New England two hundred and fifteen fathoms of Indian money, of which amount the Governor of the United States paid to Thomas Stanton, their agent among the Indians one hundred and twenty fathoms for his services, which being deducted, there remained ninety fathoms, which he gathered in the fifty five fathoms at New Haven being in all one hundred and forty five fathoms was divided among the United States, according to the number of soldiers in service in the year 1800, in the following manner, being the first distribution of public money in the good name of our history.

To Massachusetts 95 fathoms, 2 1/2

the “good splendid seawant, usually called Manhattan’s seawant was out of sight, or exported, which must cause the ruin of the country!” Therefore, in order to remedy the evil, the ordinance provides that all coarse seawant, well stringed, should pass at six for one stuyver only, but the well polished at four for a stuyver, and whoever offered or received the same for a different price should forfeit the same, and also ten guilders to the poor. This is the first public expression of an apprehension of evil from the exportation of specie that we have met with in our history, but like most other matters of the kind, it seems to have regulated itself, and the country went on prospering, from the little city of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, as New York then was, to the great commercial mark with a population of near four hundred thousand as it is at present.

*Moulton’s New York 170 Years Ago, p: 9

That there was some reason for this regulation of our Dutch government is evident from the following provision of the Connecticut Code of Laws of 1650, which is a re-enactment of some laws which had been in force for many years previous by which it is ordered.

“That no peague (as they called seawant,) white or black, bee paid or received, but what is strunge, and in some measure strunge suitably, and not small and great, uncomely and disorderly mixt, as formerly it hath beene.”

The colony in Massachusetts in 1648 passed a law declaring that wampum-peag (as they called seawant,) should pass current in the payment of debts to the amount of forty shillings, the white at eight for a penny, and the black at four for a penny “if entire without breaches or shots; except in the payment of county rates to the treasurer.” This law continued in force until in the year 1661, when it was repealed, although seawant continued to form a part of the circulating medium of that colony for a long period subsequent to that repeal.

This wampum currency appears sometimes to have been measured by the fathom in New England. The Pequot Indians in the year 1656, paid as a tribute to the United Colonies of New England two hundred and fifteen fathoms of wampum- of which amount the Commissioners of the United Colonies paid to Thomas Stanton, their agent among the Indians one hundred and twenty fathoms for his salary, which being deducted, there remained Ninety five fathoms, which together with Fifty One fathoms at New Haven, being in all one hundred and forty six fathoms, was divided among the United colonies, according to the number of males enumerated in the year 1655, in the following manner, being the first distribution of public moneys in the good time of our history:

To Massachusetts. 94 fathoms, 2s., 6d.,

To Plymouth,	15 pathans,	
" Connecticut,	45 pathans,	2° 6'
" Nova-Scotia,	13 pathans,	0° 6'

Total, 146.

Sanctity orders and regulations made by the different governments throughout the seventeenth century showed that this shall remain continued to form an most important part of their legislation. His Governor and Council in the City of New York, on the 24th of June, 1673, made an order, declaring that because of the scarcity of wampum, that which had hitherto passed at the rate of eight white and one black piece for a stiver or penny should thence pass at six white and three black pieces for a stiver or penny, and three times so much the value of silver. At this period, there was little certain coin in the government of New York, and wampum readily passed as change for current payment in all cases. This wampum, or wampum, was the only Indian money ever known in North America. It was not only the money of the Indians, but also the currency of these persons. It distinguished the rich from the poor, the parent from the humble. When the tribute paid by the Five Nations to them, the Five Nations for insurance, which had occasioned contribution, in the form of a belt, it was sent with all pathans, wagers between the Indian tribes, and preserved as a record of all past. It transacted among the aboriginal people. If a message was sent without the belt, it was considered an empty word, unworthy of reverence. If the belt was returned, it was a rejection of the offer or proffer accompanying it. If accepted it was a confirmation, and strengthening of friendship, or offered injuries. The belt with appropriate figures, worked in it was also the record of domestic transactions. The conclusion of the Five Nations was thus recorded. These shells had indeed great value among the Indians, their pearls, gold, and silver had among the Europeans. Wampum was the seal of a oath at the oath of fidelity. Wampum was used, and all other things; purchased peace, and entered into the religious, as well as the civil ceremonies of the aborigines. A string of wampum was delivered by the orator in public council, at the close of every distinct proposition made to drive, as a confirmation of the truth and sincerity of what he said, and the white and black string of wampum were tied to the finger, first as a seal of the truth of the white string, secondly as a pole, and offered as a sacrifice to Tawaghsawagon, the upholder of the Five Nations of the Five Nations.

(See *Memories of the Five Nations*,
by John G. Barrow, Esq., M.P., London, 1845, p. 107.)

The wampum, or wampum continued to be manufactured

To Plymouth,	.18 fathoms,	
“ Connecticut,	.20 fathoms,	2s., 6d.,
“ New Haven,	.13 fathoms,	0s., 6d.,
Total,		146.

Sundry orders and regulations made by the different governments throughout the seventeenth century show that this shell money continued to form a most important part of their circulation. The Governor and Council in the City of New York, on the 24th of June, 1673, made an order, declaring that by reason of the scarcity of wampum that which had hitherto passed at the rate of eight white and four black pairs for a stuyver or penny, should then pass at six white and three black pairs for a stuyver or penny, “and three times so much the value of silver.” At this period, there was little “certain coin in the government” of New York, and wampum readily passed as change for current payment in all cases. This seawant, or wampum, was the only Indian money ever known in North America, - it was not only the money of the Indians, but also the ornament of their persons. It distinguished the rich from the poor, the proud from the humble. It was the tribute paid by the vanquished to those, the Five Nations for instance, who had exacted contribution. In the form of a belt, it was sent with all public messages between the Indian tribes, and preserved as a record of all public transactions among the aboriginal people. If a message was sent without the belt, it was considered an empty word, unworthy of remembrance. If the belt was returned, it was a rejection of the offer or proffer accompanying it. If accepted, it was a confirmation, and strengthened friendship, or effaced injuries. The belt with appropriate figures worked in it was also the record of domestic transactions. The confederation of the Five Nations was thus recorded. These shells had indeed more virtue among the Indians, than pearls, gold and silver had among Europeans. Seawant was the seal of a contract – the oath of fidelity. It satisfied murders, and all other injuries; purchased peace, and entered into the religious as well as the civil ceremonies of the aborigines. A string of seawant was delivered by the orator in public council, at the close of every district proposition made to others, as a ratification of the truth and sincerity of what he said, and the white and black strings of seawant were tied by the Pagan priest around the neck of the white dog suspended to a pole, and offered as a sacrifice to Thaloughyawaagon, the upholder of the skies, the god of the Five Nations.

(See Moulton’s Hist of New York p 376-377)

Dunlap’s Hist. N.Y. p51:2. Appendix. P. 79-80

Thompson’s Hist. Long Island Vol1 p85.

The wampum, or seawant, continued to be manufactured

in different parts of the State of New York, until a comprehensive account period. Mr. James Smith Esq, in his History of the Colony of New York, mentions, that a short time previous to writing his work, several poor families at Albany made their living by means of obtaining these Indian ornaments. Several years after the above account was published still more in large quantities upon Staten Island in the hands of New York. The Rev. Andrew Broom, in his interesting travels through the Middle Colonies of North America, in 1757 and 1760, mentions that in passing from Philadelphia to New York, on the 27th of July, 1760, he crossed over to the island, and travelled up it "about nine miles, to a point which is opposite New York City, and from thence sailed in a boat to that city which was then the usual route of the vessels between these two places. In thus passing through Staten Island, he says, "I had an opportunity of seeing the method of manufacturing wampum. This, I have persuaded themselves is the secret money, and the Indians. It is made of the clam shell, - a shell consisting of two columns purple and white; and in form not unlike a thick oyster shell. The process of manufacturing it is very simple. It is first clipped to a proper size, which is that of a small oblong parallelopiped, then drilled, and afterwards ground to a round, smooth surface and polished. The purple wampum is much more valuable than the white, or even one half part of the shell being of that color."

We may note upon the Acts and tribes of Long Island it is stated that within the last forty years their demand was made in the eastern part of Long Island for the use of the Indian traders in the Far West to be applied to the purposes of their traffic, and for the making of treaties with the aboriginal tribes.

The manner in which the business of the country was carried on in the absence of a metallic currency, for one hundred and twenty years after the first settlement of New York and New England owes much ingenuity. For this long period no addition to the currency, or wampum the produce of the soil, of almost every description formed the legal tender medium by which the trade of our ancestors was conducted.

In New Amsterdam, now New York, beaver skins appear to have been much used during the seventeenth century as a medium of exchange between the factor of European manufactures and the consumer here, as for instance - in 1601 skins imported from Holland were sold in New York for five dollars and sixteen cents a thousand payable in beaver skins. And not only were these skins used for the purposes of foreign exchange, but they also seem under the English government to have been a general representative of value,

in different parts of the State of New York, until a comparatively recent period. William Smith Esq, in his History of the colony of New York, mentions that a short time previous to writing his work, several poor families at Albany made their living by manufacturing this Indian money. Several years after that period we find it still made in large quantities upon Staten Island in the harbor of New York. The Rev. Andrew Burnaby, in his interesting travels through the Middle Colonies of North America, in 1759 and 1760, mentions that in journeying from Philadelphia to New York, on the 9th of July, 1760, he crossed over to that island, and travelled up it "about nine miles, to a point which is opposite New York city;" and from thence sailed in a boat to the city, which was then the usual route of travelling between these two places. In thus passing through Staten Island, he says, "I had an opportunity of seeing the method of making wampum. This, I am persuaded the reader knows is the current money amongst the Indians. It is made of the clam shell; - a shell consisting of two colours, purple and white; and in form not unlike a thick oyster shell. The process of manufacturing it is very simple. It is first clipped to a proper size, which is that of a small oblong parallelepiped, then drilled, and afterwards ground to a round, smooth surface and polished. The purple wampum is much more valuable than the white; a very small part of the shell being of that color."

In my note * upon the Indian tribes of Long Island it is stated that within the last fourteen years this seawant was made in the Eastern part of Long island, for the use of the Indian traders in the Far West to be applied to the purposes of their traffic, and for the making of treaties with the aboriginal tribes.

The manner in which the business of the country was carried on in the absence of metallic currency, for one hundred and twenty years after the first settlement of New York and New England, evinces much ingenuity. For this long period in addition to the seawant, or wampum, the produce of the soil, of almost every description, formed the legalized medium by which the trade of our ancestors was conducted.

In new Amsterdam, now New York, beaver skins appear to have been much used during the seventeenth century as a medium of exchange between the factor of European manufactures and the consumer here; as for instance, - in 1661 bricks imported from Holland were sold in New York for four dollars and sixteen cents a thousand, payable in beaver skins. And not only were these skins used for the purposes of foreign exchange, but they also seem under the English government to have been a general representative of value;

and December 2nd 1670, the Mayor's Court of the City of New York, ordered, upon the petition of the widow of Ian Hendric Steelman, alias Coopall, that she be allowed out of his estate, "to support her this winter the value of tenne beavers".

Other articles were also used as the representatives of value in the purchase and sale of commodities, both foreign and domestic. Under the Dutch government, as early as 1636, the New Netherlands became celebrated for its excellent growth of tobacco, much of which was exported to Holland or the Fatherland. Tobacco formed a prominent article in the products of the Colony of New York, for a period of about one hundred years; by reason of which that article was much used as a measure of value. Previous to the commencement of the eighteenth century, in very many, and indeed a large majority, of the suits brought in the different courts in the Colony of New York, the damages sought to be recovered were stated at a certain number of pounds of tobacco, or a certain number of beaver skins, instead of a sum of money, and it was in that manner that the verdicts of the juries and the judgments of the Courts were rendered. For a considerable period about the year of 1666, in the same colony, the town and county rates, or taxes were paid in beef and pork at a value fixed by the legislative authority; and in 1675, winter wheat was taken in payment of all debts, by the Governor's order, at five shillings, and summer wheat at four shillings, and sixpence per bushel.

In all the towns in New England in the early part of the Eighteenth century, and for a long time previous, it was the custom of shopkeepers, (as all merchants were then designated,) to sell their goods for "pay, - money, - pay as money, - and trust." Pay, was grain, pork, beef & at the prices fixed by the legislature. Money was pieces of eight reals (dollars.) Boston, or Bay Shillings, (as they were termed.) or good hard money, as they frequently called silver coin; and also wampum, which served for change. Pay as money, was provisions of any kind taken at a rate one-third lower than the price set by the Legislature; and trust, was a credit for such time as the buyer and seller could agree; in which case if the credit extended beyond a few days, one fourth or fifth was usually added to the price for which the articles would have been sold at a cash sale.

Madam Knight, in her journal, kept of a journey from Boston to New York, in the year 1704, gives the following humor some description of "trading" as it existed in New England at that period.

"When the buyer comes to ask for a commodity, sometimes before the merchant answers that he has it, he says is your pay ready? Perhaps the chap replies, yes. What do you pay in? says the merchant. The buyer having answered, then the price is set; as suppose he wants a sixpenny knife, in pay it is twelve

pence, - in pay as money eight pence, and in hard money it's own price, viz: sixpence. It seems a very intricate way of traced, and what Lex Mercatorid had not thought of."

*After the death of Mongotucksee, the Montawks were subjugated by the Roguons or Six Nations, and because their tributaries as indeed did the most, if not all of the Indian Tribes on Long island. On the authority of the Rev. Dr Warsett, the Dutch Reformed Minister of Bushwick, Lond Island about 1823, and who was previously a minister of that church in Albany, it is said that the Montouck Indians paid a tribute to the Six Nations of Indians; and that the Consistory of the Dutch church at Albany, in their desire to preserve peace between the Indian tribes more formerly the means through which Blu's tribute passed from one to the other. Wampum, or Indian money, and dried clams were the payments in which this tribute was made.

Mongotucksee, (or Long Knife.) was chief of the Montawks.

It may not be a little singular to some to be told that the best wampum, form of the heart of the shell of the common hard clam is at this day manufactured in Long island, to be sent to the Indians in the Western States and Territories for the purpose both of a circulating medium, and of conventions and Treaties. In the summer of 1831, several bushels of wampum were brought from Babylon on this Island; and the person who had them stated that he had procured them for an Indian trader and at that he was in the habit of supplying those traders with this wampum.

(Kurman's Notes to Gorvanes' Edition of Denton's Description of New York in N.Y. 1845. 1vol:8vo.)

Wampum

or Indian money, is to the present day made in Bergen County New Jersey, and sold to the Indian traders of the far west. It has been manufactured by the females in this region, from very early times for the Indians; and as everything connected with this interesting race is destined, at no distant period, to exist only in history, we annex a description of the manufacture.

The wampum is made from the thick and blue part of sea-clam-shells. The process is simple, but requires a skill only attained by long practice. The intense hardness and brittleness of the material renders it impossible to produce the article by machinery alone. It is done by wearing or grinding the shell. The first process is to split off the thin part with a light sharp hammer. Then it is clamped in the carved crevice of a slender stick, held in both hands and ground smooth on a grind stone, until formed into an eight sided figure of about an inch in length and nearly half an inch in diameter; when this ready for boring. The shell then is inserted into another piece of wood carved similarly

to the above, but fastened firmly to a bench of the size of a common stand, one part of the wood projects over the bench, at the end of which hangs a weight causing the carved orifice to close firmly, as in a vice, ready for drilling. The drill is made from an untempered handsaw. The operator grinds the drill to a proper shape, and tempers it in the flame of a candle. A rude ring, with a groove on it's circumference, is put on it; around which the operator, (seated in front of the fastened shell,) curls the string of a common hand-bow. The boring commences by nicely adjusting the point of the drill to the centre of the shell; while the other end is braced against a steele plate on the breast of the operator. About every other sweep of the bow, the drill is dexterously drawn out, cleaned of the shelly particles by the thumb and finger above which drops of water from a vessel fall down and cool the drill; which is still kept revolving by the use of the bow with the other hand, the same as though it were in the shell. This operations of boring is the most difficult of all, the peculiar motion of the drill rendering it hard for the breast; yet it is performed with a rapidity and grace interesting to witness. Peculiar care is observes lest the shell burst from heat caused by friction. When bored halfway, the wampum is reversed, and the same operations repeated. The next process is the finishing. A wire about twelve inches long is fastened at one end to a bench. Under and parallel to the wire, is a grind stone, fluted on its circumference, hung a little out of the centre, so as to be turned by a treadle moved with the foot. The left hand grasps the end of the wire, on which are strung the wampum, and, as it were, wraps the beads around the fluted or hollow circumference of the grind stone, while the grind stone is revolving, the beads are held down on to it, and turned round by a flat piece of wood held in the right hand, and by the grinding soon become round and smooth. They are then strung on hempen strings, about a foot in length. From five to ten strings are a day's work for a female. They are sold to the country merchants for twelve & a half cents a string, always command cash, and constitute the support of many poor and worthy families."

(Barber's & Howe's Historical collections of New Jersey.

8vo. New York 1844. pp:72&73)

In 1684, the rates of ferriage to Nassau Island, (Long Island.) were, for a single person, 8 stivers in wampum, or a silver two pence. Persons in company half the above; or if after sunset, double price.

Goodrich's Picture of New York p:42

Colton's Hit. Sketches, Statistics as of City New York. p. 8.

The Beginning of the Dutch East India Company

Before the arrival of the Dutch East India Company, the natives of the East Indies used to exchange goods and services with each other, and the Dutch East India Company, when it was first established, used to exchange goods and services with each other. In the East Indies, the most valuable metals are used for ornamental purposes of dress, and this was especially the case with the Dutch, although instead of metal they used shells. They took the common pearl-shell, called by them "mutam-hak," found in great quantities along the shores, and having broken it in as to make the thick portion at the stem, threw waste of the parts about the edge of it, and a kind of fan is made in length. This was the white stream of East value. A black bead of the same description was made from the large round shell called the "quahang." The labor requisite to form these beads gave them their principal value, as with the improvements of the Indians they were scarcely difficult to bore the holes through these beads. A traveller says, "they do this work so busily that they neither saw nor heard nor counterfeited them." These beads received additional value from being woven in to belts, in which form it could be conveniently divided into pieces of different rates of value. It was commonly secured by a piece, and the Indian on their traffic with the Dutch, always chose their belt of these as traders, who could cover the greatest length between the finger and the hand.

The principal trade of the Dutch was that in pearls, and servants was the only money recognized among the Indians. It was necessary for them to follow this because a medium of exchange among the Dutch themselves, and for many reasons it would be curious to speak of "of the Amsterdam." The value of a servant was fixed at an early period at four beads for a stay of six, or two for a cent, and a beaded string, a fathom long, was valued at four guilders. (p. 166)

The rich ladies of the Dutch, who dressed in their gold dresses, came to the Dutch in a style which might well excite the envy of the Dutch ladies whose economy of display in dress was a characteristic. Their gowns of gold and silver, their shoes, even, were made with devices of servants. Their dresses were adorned with the value of beads, which from their long hair pendants elaborately designed having down upon their shoulders. The hundred dollars would not suffice to clothe a lady in this style.

But even the Dutch, and the Europeans, in course of time became debased. The Indian money was soon it is said, imported from Europe, where civilisations were made of porcelain, but this last article could not compare upon the natives, and the

The Currency of New Amsterdam.

Before the arrival of Christians, this island and the neighboring sections were the great mint of the Indians, where the articles used by them as money, or the medium of exchange and barter were most extensively manufactured. In Christian countries the most valuable metals are used for ornamental purposes of dress; and this was equally the case with the Indians, although instead of metal they used shells. They took the common periwinkle, called by them "metcanhock," found in great quantities along the shores, and having broken it so as to secure the thick portion at the stem, they made of this beads about the size of a straw, and a third of an inch in length. This was the white seawan of least value. A black bead of the same description was made from large round clam called the "quahaug." The labor requisite to form these beads, gave them their principal value, as with the implements of the Indians it was necessarily difficult to bore the holes through these beads. A traveler says, "they do this work so cunningly that neither Jew nor Devil can counterfeit them." These beads received additional value from being woven into belts, in which form it could be conveniently divided into pieces of different rates of value. It was commonly measured by spans, and the Indians in their traffic with the Dutch, always chose their tallest men as traders, who could cover the greatest length between the finger and thumb.

As the principal trade of the Dutch was that in furs, and seawant was the only money recognized among the Indians it necessarily followed that this became a medium of exchange among the Dutch themselves, and for many years it was the current "specie" of New Amsterdam." The value of seawant was fixed at an early period at four beads for stuyver, or two for a cent, and a braided string, a fathom long, was valued at four guilders. (\$1.66.)

The rich ladies of the Indians, when decked in their gala dresses, came to New Amsterdam in a style which might well excite the envy of the Dutch dames whose economy of display in dress was a characteristic. Their petticoats, of finery dressed deerskin, were pictured with devices of seawant. Their moccasins were braided with the valuable beads, while from their ears & hair, pendants, elaborately designed, hung down upon their shoulders. An hundred dollars would not suffice to clothe a lady in this style.

But counterfeits spring up, and the currency, in course of time became debased. The Indian money was even, it is said, imported from Europe, where imitations were made of porcelain, but this base article could not impose upon the natives, and the

counterfeit failed as a speculation. The “good, splendid sewant of Manhattans” was the genuine article, and passed all through the Indian country, for many hundred miles west. In comparison with it, gold or silver, or the precious stones, were worthless to the Indians.

In New Amsterdam, for a considerable time sewant bore its well defined value as a medium of exchange. But this being the great mart of trade, all the inferior sorts of sewant, broken, unstrung, and badly made found its way, to the great detriment of the currency, at a stated rate of value. The authorities were obliged, from time to time to make new laws governing this article, as a medium of exchange. As the neighboring wilderness gave out in its supply of beaver and Indian peltry, and traders were obliged to extend their journeys, the value depreciated; and in Governor Kieft’s time the currency was of three kinds. Sewant had depreciated to the value of six for a stuyver, and “Beavers,” or dried beaver skins became a stated medium of exchange, in the same manner, as bank bills now circulate. This was an article less subjected to fluctuation, and was divided into “whole beavers,” and “half beavers.” The former being valued at about three dollars of the present currency. The other medium of exchange was the legitimate currency of fatherland, and was commonly known here as “Hollands.” In contracts for sale and purchase of real estate, and also for personal goods, the distinctive sorts of payment were, therefore, almost always expressed, and where not expressed, it was understood to be payable in sewant. There were certain sorts of contracts, however, such as freight to and from the fatherland, in which, by the custom of merchants, it was implied that payment was always to be made in “beavers,” though the agreement was not expressed in terms.

In 1650, “there being at present no other specie” the rates were again regulated by the following ordinance:

The Director General and Councillors of New Netherlands to all persons who may see these presets, or hear them read send greeting.

Whereas, with great concern we have observed, both now and for a long time since the depreciation and the corruption of loose sewant, among which there are current many that are not perforated, and half finished, and also made out of stone, bone, glass, muscle shells, horns, and even out of wood, and broken ones, whereby occasion is given for repeated complaints from the inhabitants, that they cannot go with such sewant to the market, nor yet procure for themselves any commodity, not even a mean white loaf of bread, or a can of beer, at the merchants, the bakers, or the tapsters for the loose sewant.

Wherein according to our best ability, desirous of making provision in this emergency, we have resolved and determined for

the furtherance of the peace and the general good that for this time, with a good agreement, must be entered, not to be a legal trader, except that the owner shall be strong enough, as the present position has been heretofore, for the purchase of provisions for the high extraction; it is also a time of all business and employment for the servant, and for the purchase of provisions, and the commercial account, and the sharing servant, and in order to prevent all this is understood for the time to come, the Director General and Councilors aforesaid, do hereby declare that the commercial servant shall be treated, and be a good trader as for a trader, to wit: his rights in these things, servants for one stripe; in the other hand, the bare sharing servant shall have eight rights or four things for one stripe. There, time is about this relation, that 22nd of May, 1650."

Substantially, during these, many refused to take the case in court, and on the 14th September following, a further order was made that the bare sharing servant should be rewarded by every one with one shilling, or remuneration for one all day and one day's common duties in house keeping. That it should be carried as follows, for twelve guilders or under, all men be paid in bare sharing servant. Above twelve to twenty-five guilders half bare and half good sharing servant, and in larger sums agreeable to the agreement between buyer and seller; and a penalty was established for non-compliance with the order.

In 1651, this article of value of servant was again altered to eight rights, and for a black for the good servant for one shilling, or a shilling a day of one fourth, but that silver debt, if paid within six weeks, might be paid off for interest.

It is stated that at this time from the abundance of the servant, "Beaver" had become driven up to the price of six shillings for one "Beaver," and according to that rate all families, commodities and daily necessities followed up in proportion, so that shopkeepers, mechanics, brewers, bakers, tailors, and common grocers, made a difference of price, mostly, and even a hundred per cent, whether they said this is labor or goods for labor or servant."

A great dispute now arose as to the effect of the difference of the price of the servant and the following was the argument as to the ineffectiveness of such a regulation of the value. That though the reduction the complaints concerning the high prices, in the disposition to let the servants in a new and servant with it as needed, but on the contrary, it would be right to perceive, that a trader for the price of a number of servants he receives, the greater length of it, and not the value, as he will have to give for the beaver, and consequently and necessarily the high prices must continue for such necessities as bear and bread, and will be justified under the cloak of the good

the furtherance of business and the general good, that from this time forth no loose sewant shall be current, nor be a lawful tender, except that the same shall be strung on one string, as the general custom has been heretofore, for the purpose of preventing the introduction and circulation of all clumsy and unperforated sewant, and for the purpose of making a difference betwixt the commercial sewant, and the strung sewant and in order to prevent all misunderstanding for the time to come. The Director General and Councillors aforesaid, do hereby ordain that the commercial sewant shall be current, and be a lawful tender as formerly, to wit; Six white or three black sewants for one stuyver; on the other hand, the base strung sewant shall pass eight white or four black for one stuyver. This done at Fort Amsterdam, the 30th day of May, 1650."

Notwithstanding this, many refused to take the base sewant, and on the 14th September following, a further order was made that the base strung sewant should be received by every one with out distinction, in payment for small daily and necessary commodities in house-keeping. That it shall be current as follows; for twelve guilders or under all may be paid in base strung sewant. From twelve to twenty-four guilders, half base and half good strung sewant, and in larger sums agreeably to the agreement between buyer and seller; and a pealty was established for noncompliance with the order.

In 1658, the rate of value of sewant was again altered to eight white and four black for the good sewant for one stuyver, a depreciation of one fourth; but that former debts, if paid within six weeks, might be paid at former rates.

It is state that at this time from the abundance of the sewant, "Beavers' had become driven up to the price of sixteen guilders for one "Beaver," and according to that ratio all family commodities and daily necessities followed up in proportion, so that shopkeepers, mechanics, brewers, bakers, tapsters, and common grocers, made a difference of eighty, ninety, and even a hundred percent, whether they sold their labor or goods for "beaver" or "sewant."

A great dispute now arose as to the effect of the depreciation of the currency of which the following was the argument as to the inexpediency of making a reduction of the value. That through this reduction the complaints concerning the high prices, or the disproportion betwixt the payments in beaver and sewant will not be remedied, but on the contrary, it would be right to presume, that the trader for the greater number of sewants he receives, the greater length of the hand, or of the fathom, he will have to give for the beaver; and consequently and necessarily the high prices must continue for such necessities as beer and bread, and will be justified under the cloak of the great-

disproportion between the servant and the beaver. This view was adopted by the Director General and Council, and a better remedy than a reduction of the servant was said to be to fix the price of commodities. In conformity with which order it was ordered,

That the brewers, tapsters, bakers, and other shop keepers & common grocers should sell the daily necessary family commodities to the buyer at three different prices to wit; silver in any beaver, and servant, as for instance, the brewers should deliver one barrel of good beer for ten guilders in silver money, according to the Holland value of fifteen guilders in beavers, the brewer at eight guilders to twenty-two guilders, in silver, or eight white or four black for a silverer. And in like manner all other goods were regulated.

In 1663, the servant currency was still further depreciated and for the actual value of twenty-five florins so raised, no more than three or four beavers could be purchased, and at this time the metal could not be passed at a higher rate than twelve beavers for a silverer.

After this loss of the country to the Dutch, the supply of servant fell off, and its price increased four hundred per cent, which made the fortunes of some lucky speculators. Those who could afford it began now to lay in the servant, or "plant it," in anticipation of a still greater increase in value. We have the record, that on the possession of Frederick Philipse, the wealthiest man of his day, whole hogheads of this money were stored away. In 1666, the servant could be exchanged for sterling silver at three for one, and those who had made contracts to pay in servant, could get more profit which to fulfill their agreements with, and three great losses were won.

(Valentine's Manual for 1833, p. 229 and 229-230.)

Irish and Dutch heads passed for money in N. & York, were called by the Indians, wampum, and by the Dutch servant. Six heads were formerly equalled at a silverer. There are now several poor families in Albany who support themselves by receiving this cash in the trade.

(Barber's Dutch Colony of N. York & N. Jersey, p. 10.)

disproportion betwixt the sewant and the beaver. This view was adopted by the Director General and Council, and the better remedy than a reduction of the sewant was said to be to fix the price of commodities.

Inconformity with which view it was ordered,

That the brewers, tapsters, bakers, and other shop keepers & common grocers, should sell the daily necessary family commodities to the buyer at three different prices to wit; silver money, beavers, and sewant; as for instance the brewers should deliver one barrel of good beer for ten guilders in silver money, according to the Holland value of fifteen guilders in beavers, the beaver at eight guilders to twenty-two guilders, in sewant eight white or four black for a stuyver. And in like manner all other traders were regulated.

In 1662, the sewant currency was still further depreciated, and for the actual value of twenty-five florins sewant, no more than one beaver could be purchased, and at this time the sewant could not be passed at a higher rate than twelve beads for a stuyver.

After the loss of the country to the Dutch, the supply of sewant fell off, and its price increased four hundred per cent, which made the fortunes of some lucky speculators. Those could afford it began now to lay in the sewant, or "plant it," in anticipation of a still greater increase in value. We have the record, that in the possession of Frederick Philipse, the wealthiest man of his day, whole hogsheads of this money were stored away. In 1666, the sewant could be exchanged for sterling silver at three for one, and those who had made contracts to pay in sewant, could get none with which to fulfill their agreements, and thus great losses were made.

(Valentine's Manual for 1855. pp. 547. 548. 549. 550.)

Conch shell beads passed for money in New York, were called by the Indians, wampum, and by the Dutch sewant. Six beads were formerly valued at a stuyver. There are always several poor families in Albany who support themselves by coining this cash for the traders.

(Barbers Hist. & Antiq. of N. Eng; N. York, & N. Jersey. p:91.)

Winnamung Pass.

This considerable factorage, by the Dutch, was about one of two sorts. Last winter of the present year, or rather, and while vessels of various kinds, driven by the drifts of war, the & war, arrived from Long Island. The first came on the ice shore was the first to receive notice of, and the vessel of this afterwar do learnt it from them. The English learnt to trade in it from the Dutch. The company of France secured for a long time, a course of exchange, and its value was at several different times fixed by law. In 1648, Masselot was the vessel of a good number for a long time, not exceeding 40000. In 1650, the vessel of 8, and the vessel of 2 a penny. In 1651, in the Island, the vessel of 2 a penny was fixed at 2 a penny. In 1658, all pennies were fixed at 2 a penny, but while pennies were receivable for goods at 6 a penny. In 1660, having fallen very low, the law forbade its being received any longer for goods or fees.

See also Coll. vol. 2, pp. 22 & 23. See also the Dutch.

Collier's Completion on R. 2 paper Money p. 2

Early Currency in New Jersey.

The currency of both Dutch and West Jersey, during the whole period of their colonial existence was much more stable than that of the neighbouring colonies, and in at no time met with such a state of confusion and difficulty as elsewhere prevailed at different periods.

In New Jersey, for sometime after its settlement, the coins of both Holland and England, and their respective measures of account were used, and the Indian wampum afforded the means of exchange with the aborigines. Its fabrication was free to all persons, every one was director of his own mind, and wringing beads the words of Scripture: "that and of the diligent marketer rich." The coin most assiduously wrought the scarce billon from which it was coined, was in the way of becoming the wealthiest of his race.

But as, as is always the case in the infancy of settlement, was the made by which much of the traffic of the province was carried on, and consequently laws were passed from time to time, between 1666 and 1692, regulating the price at which various manufactures and productions of the soil should be received in payment of the public charges, as well as of accounts.

Collier's Completion on R. 2 paper Money p. 2

Wampumpeage.

This was manufactured by the Indians, and was of two sorts, black made of the poquauhock or quohaug, and white made of periwinkles. Many of the shells of which it was made, came from Long Island. The Indians on the seashore were the first to manufacture it, and the inland tribes afterwards learnt it from them. The English learnt to trade in it from the Dutch. The wampumpeage served for a long time as a medium of exchange, and its value was at several different times fixed by law. In 1643, Massachusetts made it a legal tender for any sum not exceeding 40 shillings, the white at 8, and black at 4 a penny. In 1649, in Rhode Island, black peage was fixed at 4 a penny. In 1658, all peage was fixed at 8 a penny, but white peage was receivable for taxes at 6 a penny. In May, 1662, having fallen very low, the law forbid its being received any longer for taxes or fees.

R.I. Hist: Coll: vol:3. pp; 20.46.63 Holmes Am: Annals.

Potters" Pamphlet on R.I. Paper Money. p:3.

Early Currency in New Jersey. —

The currency of both East and West Jersey, during the whole period of their colonial existence was much more stable than that of the neighboring colonies, and we at no time meet with such a state of confusion and difficulty as elsewhere prevailed at different periods.

In New Jersey, for sometime after its settlement, the coins of both Holland and England and their respective monies of account were used, and the Indian wampum afforded the means of exchange with the aborigines. As its fabrication was free to all persons, everyone was director of his own mint and verifying truly the words of Scripture — "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." He who most assiduously sought the simple bullion from which it was coined was in the way of becoming the wealthiest of his race.

Barter, as is always the case in the infancy of settlements, was the mode by which much of the traffic of the province was carried on, and sumptuary laws were passed from time to time, between 1668 and 1692, regulating the price at which various manufactures and productions of the soil should be received in payment of the public charges, or on settlement of accounts.

Collec: N-Jersey Hist: Soc: Vol:1.

Wampum

was the chief currency of the country: Great quantities had been formerly brought in, but the Indians had carried so much away, it was now grown scarce; and this was thought to be owing to its low value. To increase it the Governor and council at York, issued a proclamation in 1673, that instead of eight white and four black, six white and three black wampums should pass in equal value as a stiver or penny; and three times so much the value in silver. This proclamation was published at Albany, Europus, Delaware, Long Island, and parts adjacent.

Eight white wampum or four black, passed at this time as a stiver, twenty stivers made what they called a guilder, which was about six pence present currency. The white wampum was worked out of the inside of the great conques into the form of a bead and perforated to string on leather. The black or purple was worked out of the inside of the mussell or clam-shell, they were sometimes wove as broad as ones hand & about two feet long; these the Indians call belts, and commonly give and receive at treaties, as seals of their friendship. For lesser matters a single string is given. Every bead is of a known value, and a belt of a less number is made to equal one of a greater, by so many as is wanting fastened to the belt by a string.

It was customary with the Indians of West Jersey when they buried their dead to put family utensils, bows, and arrows, and sometimes money (wampum) into the grave with them, as tokens of their affection.

This did justice upon one another for crimes among themselves in a way of their own; even murder might be atoned for by feasts, and presents of wampum; the price of a woman kill'd was double; and the reason because she bred children, which men could not do.

The sachems directed in their councils, and had the chief disposition of lands. To help their memories in treaties, they had belts of black and white wampum; with these closed their periods in speeches, delivering more or less according to the importance of the matter treated of; this ceremony omitted, all they said passed for nothing: They treasured those belts when delivered to them in treaties, kept them as the records of the nations, to have recourse to upon future contests.

For the more convenient payment of small sums of money, Mark Newby's coppers, called Patrick's half pence, * should pass as half pence current pay; provided he gave security to the speaker for the use of the general assembly for the time being, that he, his executors and administrators would change them on demand, and provided none were obliged to take more than five shillings in one payment.

*These were Irish half pence, a parcel of which Newby had brought in with him

(An act to the above effect was passed by the Gov. Council & Assembly.)

For preventing differences between masters and servants where no covenants were made, all servants were to have, at the expiration of their service, according to the custom of the country, Ten bush-

els of corn, necessary apparel, two horses and one cow.

In 1799, great misadventures were feared, by the same reasons, different values in the provinces on the continent, to some of which by one year almost none, these three publications had justifications for ascertaining the value of foreign coins in dollars or, still seems to obtain a place here.

The subscribers proposed three bills, one for raising of \$ 200,000, another for enforcing the currency, and a third for the encouragement of volunteers, going on the land and expedition.

* Some houses that paper currency in the colonies.

(Smith's Treat. of Hierarchy,

The currency of the Indians which they employ in these trade is neither a piece of gold, silver, nor any other metal; they consider the covers of porcupine. Their money consists of beads, some they call of bone, of white cockle, muskels or oyster shells, through which they bore a hole, and string them together on a thread like pearls, then they call achand. The beads they measure these strings by their length, each fathom of the same is worth 5 or 10 sh. quilliten, fractions and four beads for every stone. The brown beads are more valued than the others, and fetch a higher price: as for to count 10 of them is as if a piece of copper money, but a brown one is worth a piece of silver. They string them together, and thus keep them. On the end of the money of the Indians is, the engraving, P. L. ind. the same suits as follows: Their money is a piece of shells, white, black & red, worked into beads, and neatly beamed and on the end; one for some however, carved makes more in a string than the value of four or eight others. When these beads are worn out, or that they cannot be string neatly, and even on the thread, they are longer considered than as good. These come of trying the use is to rub the beads thread full on their noses; if they find it slides smooth, and can like glass beads, then they are considered good, otherwise they break and throw them away. Their measure of measuring their strings is by the length of their thumbs, from the end of the nail to the first joint, makes 6 beads, of which the value is as are worth a stone, or piece of silver or money, but the black or blue ones are worth two others or a piece of silver.*

* It call it eningquans.

Memorie of the World, Vol. of Pennsylvania
Vol. 2. p. 151-152.

els of corn, necessary apparel, tow hoes and an axe.

In 1704, the great inconveniences were found, by the same coin bearing different values in the provinces on the continent; to remedy this by one general medium, Queen Anne published her proclamation for ascertaining the value of foreign coin in America; which seems to claim a place here.

The Assembly prepared three bill, one for raising L3.000*, another for enforcing its currency, and a third for the encouragement of volunteers, going on the Canada expedition.

*Here began the paper currency in new Jersey.

(Smith's Hist. of New Jersey.)

The money of the Indians which they employ in their trade is neither made of gold, silver, nor any other metal; they consider those as of no value: their money consists of beads, neatly cut out of brown or white cockle, mussel or oyster shells, through which they bore a hole, and string them together on a thread like pearls, these they call zeband.* In trade they measure those strings by their length; each fathom of them is worth 5 Dutch guilders, reckoning four beads for every stiver. The brown beads are more valued than other and fetch a higher price: a white bead is of the value of a piece of copper money, but a brown one is worth a piece of silver. They string them together, and thus keep them. On the subject of the money of the Indians, the engineer, P. Lindstrom writes as follows: "Their money is made of shells, white, black & red, worked into beads, and neatly turned and smoothed; one person however, cannot make more in a day than the value of six or eight stivers. When those beads are worn out, so that they cannot be strung neatly, and even on the thread, they no longer consider them as good. Their way of trying them is to rub the whole thread full on their noses; if they find it slides smooth, and even, like glass beads, then they are considered good, otherwise they break and throw them away. Their manner of measuring their strings is by the length of their thumbs; from the end of the nail to the first joint makes 6 beads, of which the white one are worth a stiver, or piece of silver money. But the black or blue ones are worth two stivers or a piece of silver."

*We call it wampum.

Memoirs of the Hist: Soc: of Pennsylvania.
vol 3. p: 131-132.

The fur trade was among the prevailing objects of private adventure, and the discovery of Hudson opportune by awakened attention to this as an object of gain.

Furs were purchased from the Indians with the baubles+ trinkets of Harrlem and Nuremberg.

The Dutch frequently went to Manomet*, exchanged of their linens & stuffs for tobacco, which trade was extremely advantageous to the people of Plymouth, until the Virginians found out the Dutch colony, and drove them from this market by underselling them in tobacco.

*North side of Cape Cod.

The trade of New Netherlands was with the natives, who as far as Quebec & Tadousae brought furs to Fort Orange. But this chief want of the province the 5 nations introduced the greatest supplies. Sugar, linens, cloths, & stuffs of various fabric formed a part of the imports into New Amsterdam. These were however unnecessary in the fur trade excepting cloth of a dark color, suitable to the melancholy temperament of the Indians, who rejected fabrics in which the least whiteness in their texture was discoverable. Cloth of this description, hoes, hatchets, awls, beads and other trinkets, looking glasses, Dutch trumpets in which the natives delighted, fire arms which originated a mischievous traffic with the Mohawks, were the articles for the Indian trade. The circulating medium was seawan.

Moulton's Hist: New. York.

Wampum (from wampi or wempi, signifying white.) was composed of shells or strings of shells, used by the natives of this continent as an ornament of dress, as a substitute for money in sales and exchanges, as a badge of distinction among the chiefs, and was worn particularly by their wives and daughters. King Philip coming to Boston, had a coat and buskin set thick with these beads, in pleasant wild works & a broad belt of the same; his accoutrements were valued (so says Gosselyn) at £20. The English merchant giveth them 10s a fathom for their white, and as much again for their blue beads. In a short time after the settlement of the country by the white people, wampum had become so indispensable and article of domestic commerce that it's value was made a payment subject of legislation, and was often regulated in its value by proclamation of the Governor. This article was known under various monies, as wampum, wampam-peaque, wampeaque or wampampege, and sometimes as peaque only. Seawan or seawant was also the name of Indian shell money, of which there were two kinds, as above mentioned - wampum, white; and suckanhock; (from sucki) black.

The seawan was manufactured most abundantly and in considerable variety upon Long Island, the shores of which abounded in shells, and was called, for this reason, seawan-hacky, or the "Island of Shells."

The Poquanhock or Quahaug, and the Periwinkle were very plenty; and for this reason, in all probability, it was that the Mohawks, the Pequots, and the other powerful tribes, made frequent wars upon the Long Island Indians, and compelled them to pay tribute in this almost universal article of trade and commerce. The immense quantity that was manufactured accounts for the fact that in the most extensive shell-banks left by the Indians, it is rare to find a whole shell; all having been broken in the process of making wampum. And it is not unlikely that many of the largest heaps of shells still existing are the remains of a wampum manufactory.

The French, at one period, undertook the imitation of wampum by substituting porcelain for shells, and which, if it had succeeded might have proved a profitable adventure; but the Indians at once, discovered the artifice, and the manufacture of earthen money was of course given up. The Dutch and English made great quantities of the article from the genuine material; and the greater mechanical facilities which they possessed, gave them a wonderful advantage in the manufacture. But the consequence, as might be expected, was to diminish its value in proportion to its abundance. At the commencement of the European settlements, and in all purchases from the natives, wampum always constituted a part of the price and this, with a few articles of clothing, of comparatively trifling value, were exchanged sometimes for large tracts of valuable land.

Thompson's Hist: Long Island. Vol.1 p.85,87&88.

The price paid for all the land in and about Bedford, (L.I.) was one hundred guilders in seawant, (the name of Indian money.) half a ton of strong beer, 2 tons of good beer, 3 guns having long barrels, with each a pound of powder, and lead for bullets in proportion, that is, 2 bars to a bun and 4 match-coats.

On the 13th May 1686, a new patent was granted to the town of Breucklyn, by Governor Dongan, confirming all the powers & privileges of the charter granted by Governor Nicholls in 1667, upon the payment of 20 bushels of good merchantable wheat, as a quitrent to the English government.

At this time (1693.) the ferriage for every single person what eight stivers in wampum, or a silver two pence; each person in company half the above amount, and after sunset, double price.

On the 14th of April 1649, John Furman agreed with the town of Gravesend, (L.I.) to keep their calves 3 months for 20 guilders a month to be paid in money, tobacco, or corn, & some bitters, if desired.

Bailey's Hist: Sketch of the City of Brooklyn, p.9. 10. 48.

[illegible]

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¹For a discussion of the historical and contemporary significance of the "Black Church" in the African American community, see the Introduction to this volume.

[illegible]

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"The present express refers to the purchase of the land in and about Badgers' within the line of the station of the Chicago, conveyed 14th May, 1874, by the Badgers Indians, for \$100,000, was the 100 bushels agreement; half a ton of strong beer, 2 bushels of good beer, 8 bushels of corn, with each a barrel of powder and lead, 100 lbs. of gunpowder and 100 lbs. of gun tobacco."

"April 6, 1995, Charles DeGroot, collector of the town of Brookton, said to the keeper, James of the colony of New York, 20 bushels of wheat, but was asked to send a note, since from said town."

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"In despite of the Governmental orders of two Austrians, the situation gradually disappeared in value, so that in 1849 Austrian gold was accepted, at the stated rate of value, as exchange for one because of eight gulden notes."

of the the foot value of eight guilders or about three dollars cash. This price was paid for the use of the number of the Company's agents so that little variations took place in the value of the article, as a maximum of seven or eight guilders. The tobacco pipes were sometimes divided in two parts, for convenience or no exchange, when they were called "half braver". By these however, they were treated in standard value, as the Company would not receive less "half braver" for the same amount as one "braver".

The jurisdiction of the first academy and class in the colored school at New Orleans was increased upon the following representation, when it was transmitted to the Board, 19 September 1858, as part of a petition of the colored agitators to the governors of

“Long Island bore the name of Mattowake, or Meitowak, and Sewanhackey-the last of which means the isle or land of shells and was no doubt given to it; in consequence of large quantities of sewant or shell money, being manufactured there.”

Strong’s Hist:of the town of Flatbush. p:8.

“The settlement of New Amsterdam was of a commercial and military character, having for its object the traffic in the fur trade.”

“In the first year of Governor Minuit’s administration they collected and exported 4,700 beaver and otter skins, valued at 27.125 guilders, or 11,300 dollars, and in 10 years afterwards, they shipped in one year 13,513 beavers and 1661 otters.”

New. York in a nutshell. p:21.&23.

“The payment agreed upon for the purchase of the land in and about Beford, within the jurisdiction of Breucklyn, conveyd 14th May, 1670, by the Indian Sachems, proprietors, was vis 100 Guilders Seawant; Half a ton of strong Beer, 2 half tons of good Beer, 3 Guns long barrels, with each a pound of powder, and lead proportionable – 2 bars to a gun, 4 match coates.”

“April 6, 1775, Charles Debevoise, Collector of the town of Brooklyn, paid to the Receiver General of the Colony of New York, 20 bushels of wheat for one year’s quitrent, due from said town.”

Furman’s Notes on Brooklyn. p: 17 & 21.

“In despite of Governmental orders of New Amsterdam, the seawant gradually depreciated in value, so that in 1659 sixteen guilders in seawant, at the stated rate of value, were required in exchange for one beaver, of eight guilders value.

Beaver skins, or “beavers,” as the article was commonly named, were of the stated value of eight guilders, or about three dollars each. This price was paid for them at the counter of the company’s agent, so that little variation took place in the value of the article, as a medium of current exchange. The beaver skins were sometimes divided in two parts, for convenience in exchange, when they were called “half-beavers.” By this, however, they were lessened in standard value, as the company would not receive two “half-beavers” for the same amount as one “beaver.”

“The foundation of the first academy and classical school established in New Amsterdam was based upon the following representation, which was transmitted to Holland, 19th September 1658, as part of a petition of the city magistrates to the patroons or

West India Company.

It is represented that the youths of this place, and the neighbourhood are becoming more numerous gradually, and that most of them commenced and exist, but that some of the citizens and inhabitants would like to send their children to a school, the principal of which considers himself lately, but not able to do so on account of his long illness. He is informed that there are places have not the wherewith to hire a Latin school master, expressly for the scholars, from Antigua, and, therefore, they ask that the West India Company will send out a fit person as Latin school master, not doubting that the number of persons who will send their children to such a teacher will grow year to year, increase until an Academy shall be formed, and in a few years to great splendour will have attained, for which, and to God, the Honorable Company which shall have sent such a teacher here will be most lauded and praised. On our own part we shall endeavor to find a fit place in which the school master should hold his school.

The year following Charles Curtis was sent to Antigua where in morning near sent out by the Company in a small canoe with a above application. On the 4th of July he attended the meeting of the City magistrates to learn definitely the terms upon which he was to be employed. The Burgomasters proposed to give him out of the city treasury, two hundred guilders annually and tendered him fifty guilders, in part thereof, in advance. Mr. Curtis thereupon thanked the magistrates but requested that a greater sum or sign to give him at first inasmuch as he had so very few scholars engaged and greater trouble and pains were necessary in the beginning. He stated also, that others he had obtained twenty-five or thirty scholars he would be content with at so soon. The Burgomasters had a conference with the Mayor General on this request and it was agreed that the teacher should be allowed to wage 100 every scholar via gratia 100 per scholar.

The following year (1701) some difference arose between the teacher, Curtis, and the magistrates, occasioned by an increase of the stated rates of school money. Curtis' term was in several instances, demanded to be over paid and at eight guilders per quarter. In consequence of this the first renewal salary, before voted to him was withheld.

Paulding's efforts to form a school at Antigua
 1701 1702 1703 1704 1705 1706 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1712 1713 1714 1715 1716 1717 1718 1719 1720 1721 1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735 1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 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West India Company.

“It is represented that the youth of this place, and the neighborhood are increasing in number gradually, and that most of them can read and write, but that some of the citizens and inhabitants would like to send their children to a school, the principal of which understands Latin, but are not able to do so without sending them to New England; furthermore, they have not the means to hire a latin school master, expressly for themselves, from New England; and, therefore, they ask that the West India Company will send out a fit person as latin school master, not doubting that the number of persons who will send their children to such teacher will from year to year, increase until an Academy shall be formed whereby this place to great splendor will have attained, for which, next to God, the Honorable Company which shall have sent such teacher here shall have laud and praise. For our own part, we shall endeavor to find a fit place in which the school-master shall hold his school.”

The year following Carolus Curtius arrived in New Amsterdam, having been sent out by the company, in compliance with the above application. On the 4th of July he attended the meeting of the City magistrates to learn definitely the terms upon which he was to be employed. The Burgomasters proposed to give him out of the city treasury, two hundred guilders annually, and tendered him fifty guilders, in part thereof, in advance. Mr. Curtius, thereupon, thanked the magistrates, but requested that a greater sum might be given him at first, inasmuch as he had so very few scholars engaged, and greater trouble, and pains were necessary in the beginning. He stated, also, that when he had obtained twenty-five or thirty scholars he would be content with a less sum. The Burgomasters had a conference with the Director General on this request and it was agreed that the teacher should be allowed to charge for every scholar six quilters per quarter.

The following year (1660.) some difference arose between the teacher, Curtius, and the magistrates, occasioned by an overcharge of the stated rates of school money. Curtius having, in several instances, demanded a beaver (valued at eight guilders) per quarter. In consequence of this the annual salary, before voted to him, was withheld.

Paulding's Affairs & Mem of New Amsterdam.

pp: 30.31.41.42.43.

Is Corte held on 20th October 1636.
 Major Lenthien, Secy;
 Mr. Bode,
 Mr. Chadron,
 Mr. Worswood,
 Mr. Ward.

Whereas some complaints yt Messy Stiles is made of this Narragansetts having traded a piece wth the Indians for Corne & a request yt two more should be made, yt shall be referred to the next Cort, regarding the same from some Narragansetts Indians in a peace & loyal way, or the said Corte will take it in to further consideration.

It is ordered yt from henceforth none yt are yt in the disposition of this Cort, since to trade wth the natives or Indians any piece of Hatch or Gunne or Powder or Shott, under such license formerly as upon such occasions wth the Cort is said to be made.

Is Corte held att Dorchester June 9th 1636.
 Mr. Lenthien,
 Mr. Bode,
 Mr. Chadron,
 Mr. Worswood,
 Mr. Ward.

Whereas the last Corte Henry Stiles was ordered to require a piece he had traded wth the Indians wth the next Cort, that he should have, It is ordered that a warrant should be directed to him to performe the same to the next Cort and there yt shall be accepted and more as required.

8th Decr 1637. Constant Hartford

It is ordered with the consent of the Assembly, that the said Mr. Worswood shall deliver at Hartford goods & Merchandise Indian Towne at 5th per bushell as far as 500 bushells will goe at, if he can save by that for themselves he is to leave 5th per bushell provided also that that reputation that Worswood is to have shal be lost that there at the said Towne for that purpose that Worswood is to have three shillings to fetch it at Hartford. In consideration whereof if it is necessary to of any to goe up the river to trade with the Indians for corn as also if any Indians bring it down in any course to us we are not to exceed 5th per bushell as above and also in case of necessity the at above provided or otherwise doe compliance of present warrant, they are to require to be on great rates and to be on advice there for the supply although it be to the dispensing with this order provided as is that if as said Mr. Worswood has in former to receive ten pence with the Indians of one shillings of Worswood a pecke then the plantations are to increase the pay of 5th per bushell, if he can save anything he will sell of one bushell of 5th per bushell. The warrant is to be made in Worswood at 3 pence or more than to one shilling at 4th per bushell.

____ "A Corte holden att Newton 26 Apr. 1636.

Roger Ludlowe Esq.,

Mr. Westwood.

Mr. Steele,

Mr Warde.

Mr Phelpss

It was now complained y.t Henry Stiles or some of the servants have traded a peece wth the Indians for Corne. It is ordered yt the saide Henry Stiles shall, betweenet the next Cort, regaine the saide peece from the saide Indians in a faire & legall waye, or els this corte will take it in to further consideracon.

It is ordered yt. from henceforth none yt. are wthin the Jurisdiction of this Corte, shall trade wth the natives or Indians any peece or pistol or gunn or powder or shott, under such heauey penalty as upon such misdemeanor the Corte shall think meets."

"A Corte held att Dorchester June 7th 1636.

Mr Ludlowe.

Mr Westwood.

Mr Steele.

Mr Warde.

Mr Phelpes.

Whereas the last Corte Henry Stiles was ordered to regaine a peece he had traded wth the Indians wch doth not appr that he hath done, It is ordered that a warrt shall be directed to him to performe the same by the next Corte and then personally to appr & answere his neglect."

8th die Mrtii 1637. Gen: Court Hartford.

It is ordered with the consent of Mr. Pincheon, that the said Mr Pincheon will deliver at Harteford goods merchantable Indian Corne at 5s per bushel as farr as 500 Bushells will goe at, if hee can save by that, for the residue hee is to have 5s 2d per bushel provided also that that propocon that Windsor is to have shal be landed there at Mr Ludlowes, for that proporcon that Wethersfeild is to have they are to fetch it att Harteford. In consideracon whereof the is a restrainte of any to goe upp the river to trade with the Indians for corne, as also if any Indians bring downe any corne to us we are not to exceede 4s per bushel as above it alsoe in case of necessity that any family or families doe complaine of present necessities they are to repaire to 3 magistrates which may advise them for the supply although it be to the dispensing with this order provided alsoe that if the said Mr Pincheon bee inforced to raise the price with the Indians of sixe sixes of wampam a pecke then the plantacous are to increase the pay 5s per bushel, if he can abate anything hee will sett of soe much of 5s per bushel. The payment to be made in wampam at 3 a penny or marchantable beaver at Xs per pounce.

8th Feb. 1639.

Norfolk.

It is ordered that the Indian Corn that is brought into the County for the supply of the Indian necessities either by agents or else by the Indians or any other way of a general trade shall pay at 3^d per bushell, or so many pence at 3 pence, 6^d per bushell, or if it be more according to the order at 4^d per bushell yet there shall be any way to improve the Indians journey by means with the Indians for so much more as the things be

concerned.

Whereas there was some complaint made against the Indian Privileges of Agawams for that as was conceived and apprehended he was not so careful to promote the profitable good in the trade of corn as his own benefit to do, It is ordered that the said Mr. Agawams shall with all convenient speed pay as a fine for his soe faulting 40th bushells of Indian corn for the public use and the said corn to be delivered to the Treasurer to be disposed of as shall be thought meet.

Feb. 8th 1640.

- It is ordered that any other rates yet behind unpaid, shall be accepted by the Treasurer in manner and able redemptive corn at 3^d bushells the bushell.

It is also ordered, that what so ever debts shall be made into the libraries of these plantations after the publication, if by order other wisdom of men or cattle or contract for cattle, they shall be lawful for the buyer or lessee to pay it in or dischargeable Indian corn at 3^d bushells the bushell.

It is ordered that the late order concerning Wampum, one at six pence shall be dissolved, the former of seven pence, to remain in paid in the building and established.

May 21st 1642.

It is ordered that any man within these liberties shall not first exchange Indian corn at the rate of 3^d and the bushell for any contracts made in the labour of men or cattle or work at any other after the publication, it is ordered.

Sess Court 25 Oct. 1644.

Whereas it is observed that the Dutch and the Irish do sell and trade to the Indians gun, pistols, and warlike instruments, It is now ordered, that no persons within these liberties shall at any time hereafter sell neither gun or pistol nor any instrument of warre directly or indirectly to the said Indians, under the penalty of forfeiting twenty pounds, and suffering such further corporal punishment as the Court shall inflict.

5 Aprl. 1638

Hartford.

It is ordered that the indian corne that is brought into the plantacons for the supply of their necessitis either by agreement with Mr. Pincheon or any other way of a generall trade shall goe att 5s6d in money, in wampum att 3 a penny, 6s per bushel, or if in beaver according to the order att 9s per pounce, yet this is not in any way to infringe the bargaine formerly made with Mr Pincheon for soe much corne as he brings in.

Same date.

Whereas there was some complainte made against Mr. Willm Pincheon of Agamam for that as was conceived and upon [illegible] appred he was not soe carefull to promote the publique good in the trade of corne as he was bound to doe. It is ordered that the saide Mr Pincheon shall wth all convenient speede pay as a fine for his soe failing 40tie bushels of Indian corne for the publicque and the aide corne to be delived to the Treasurer to be disposed of as shal be thought meete.

Feb: VIIIth 1640.

It is ordered that country rates yet behind unpay'd, shall be accepted by Mr. Tresurer in march and able Indian corne at 3 shillings the bushl.

It is also ordered, that whatsoever debts shall be made within the libertyes of these Plantations after the publishing of this order, ether by labour of men or cattle or contract for comodities, yt shall be lawful for the buyer or hierer to pay it in merchantable Indian corne at 3s fouerpence the bushl.

It is ordered that the late order consermeing Wampum at sixe a penny shal be dissolved the former of fouer a penny & 2 pence to be paid in the shilling shall be established.

May XIth 1642.

It is ordered that no man within these lyberties shall refuse merchantable Indean corne at the rate of 2s & id the bushl for any contracte made for the labour of men or cattell or comodities sold after the publisheing this order.

Gen. Court. 25 Oct. 1644.

Whereas yt is obsearved that the Dutch and French doe sell and trade to the Indeans guns, pistolls, and warlike instruments, it is now ordered, that no person within these libertyes shall at anytime hereafter sell nether gun or pistoll nor any instrument of warre neither to Dutch nor French man, under the penalty of forfeiting twenty for one, and suffering such further corporall punishment as the Court shall inflicte.

Feb. 5. 1648.

The former order concerning the payages of cows is repeated and it is ordered that for all hangers hereafter made to be paid in cows and 3 for the work of man and saddle, without sh all be payed 6^{ts} at 8^{ts} for bush. Repe at 3^{ts} grass with 3^{ts} & Indian at 1st and paid at 1st in cash and 1st in cows.

Decr. 8th 1648.

John Westall is to pay John Adams for bush of fodder in 1648 the charges of this Court and 1st for saddle and

Dec. 1. 1646.

In the action of the Towns pl. agt Geo. Chappell. Chappell is to pay 8 bush of peas and costs of Court.

In the action of the Towns pl. agt Matthias Toth deft, the Jury find for the pl. The deft. is to pay 23 bush 3, reas. of wheat, and cost of Court.

In the action of Henry Smith pl. agt Lewis Bludge deft. The Court judge the deft. to pay 5 bush of wheat, a stable deer Indian cowe of the value thereof.

14. Decr. 1648. General Court.

It was further ordered upon the recommendation of the Commissioners, ordered by this Court, that no pease, white or black be paid or received, but what is strong, and on some men were strong trustably and not small and great, uncomely, and disorderly mixed, as formerly it hath been.

The Indians abuse of the English with much bad faith and unjustified rage, and the English traders after it comes to their hands choose out what pleases their wants and occasions, and leave the refuse to pass to and fro in the colonies where the Indians who but use to be a goodly people and despite of pease will not willingly take more.

6th Sept. 1649.

General Court.

In the action between Richard Butler, Juf. and W^m Cross deft. the Jury find for the plff. 8^{ts} 5^{ts} in expences and costs of the Court.

Sept. 29. 1649.

James Quamash, Minoret & Sen. Black, to the Hon^{ble} J^{ts} have made of a fine of 500 pathones of wampum, which had been imported before the war, and was sold at a great price to the English at Weymouth, and was paid to the Hon^{ble} Minoret & Sen. Black, to the Hon^{ble} J^{ts} in the Colonies.

From the Public Records of the Colony of Massachusetts. Vol. 2. p. 100.
London, 1760-61.

Feb. 5.1644.

The former order concerning the pryses of corne is repeald and it is ordered that for all bargens hereafter made to be paid in corne and for the worke of men and cattle, wheat shall be payable at 4s pr bush-rye at 3s pease att 3s & Indean att 2s vid. pruided yt be merchantable corne.

Dece: 4th 1645.

John Westall is to pay Jno: osmore five bush: of Indean corne, the chardges of the Court and 2s for witnesses.

Oct: 1.1646.

In the action of Mr Evens pl agt Geo Chappell. Chappell is to pay 8 bush: of pease and costs of court.

In the action of Mr Evens pl: agt. Mathias Trott deft, the Jury find for the pl: The deft: is to pay 23 bush: 3 pec. Of wheat, and cost of court.

In the action of Henry Smith pl. agt. Jarvis Mudge deft. The Court judgeth Mudge to pay 5 bush: of merchantable dry Indean corne or the value thereof.

14 Mch: 1648.

Generall Courte.

It was further ordered upon the recommendation of the Commissioners, ordered by this Courte, that no peage, white or black bee paid or received, but what is strung, and in some measure strung suitably and not small and great, uncmely, and disorderly mixt, as formerly it hath beene.

The Indians abused the British with much badd, false and unfinished peage, and the English traders after it comes to their hands choose out whatt fitts their marketts and occasions, and leave the refuse to pass to and fro in their Colonies which the Indians who best understand the quality and defects of peaque will not willingly take back.

6th Sept. 1649.

Particular Courte.

in the action between Richard Butler plf: and Wm. Cross, deft. The jury finds for the plff. 4[£] 5s in wampum and costs of the courte.

Sept. 29. 1660.

Cosucquansh, Ninigret & Scuttuh, to secure the payment of a fine of 592 fathoms of wampum, (which had been imposed upon the Narragansetts for injuries done to the English at Mohegan.) mortgaged the whole Narragansett Country to the Commifsioners of the United Colonies.

Trumbull's Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 2vols. 8vo.
Hartford, 1850-52.

Trader was an article of enormous value and largely in trade with the Indians. Thomas had no great success in sales of furs. The sale of beaver prohibited by legislative enactment at different times. The prohibition was often the saving of the animals for the article, as well as the obscurity of the Indians, who were in no way of notice.

A white trader sold a great quantity of powder to one Indian, and was soon taken by another, who believed it was a great article, and gave it to him, by saying it was for the powder. He was greatly interested in the prospect, and of course his own powder, but of being able to supply others, and thereby becoming immensely rich. Having prepared his mind with a great deal, he went to the powder with the intention of acting in the evening. Shortly after, when he passed away, but his powder did not even appear, and when he came again he was surprised to find he had been deceived. He said nothing, but some time after, when the trader had forgotten the trick, the same Indian succeeded in getting credit of him to a large amount. The time set for payment having expired, he sought out the Indian at his residence, and demanded payment for his goods. The Indian found his claim well, great sympathy, and then looking him steadily in the eye, said, "the trader's action was a very good game." This was enough. The quality white man got, taking the powder and his share.

The Indians would sell a square article of land for a blanket and a jack-knife. It was that and a few more would remain in the area.

The settlement of Wilford, Iowa, was commenced in 1839. The first purchase of land was made of the Indians on the 12th of February, which comprised about two miles of what is now the centre of the town. The consideration was 5 coats, 10 blankets, 1 kettle, besides a number of hoes, knives, hatchets, and glasses. The deed was signed by Antwaheen, the Sagamore, the Shamosh, Arshuta, Maumauatque and others.

The township of Antwaheen, Iowa, was purchased and covered in 1833 to John Pyramore for the Indians with 1000 lbs of muskrat skins, 1000 lbs of beaver skins, 1000 lbs of mink skins, and 1000 lbs of otter skins, and the coat was a few small gifts of gunpowder, salt, and other articles. The tract of land so covered, contained about twenty square miles.

All demonstrations of war, current in the early, or Indian settlement, were quite inadequate to the feelings of the people on occasion of events. The people brought in all manner of goods, and after the removal to this country received much about 4000 lbs of gunpowder and 1000 lbs of lead, and the people, in consequence of the extreme scarcity of a circulating medium, made corn, pork and other products a tender of a nation, and ended by law, also.

Powder was an article of currency, and was used largely in trade with the Indians. It was likewise used to ransom prisoners of war. The sale of it was prohibited by legislative enactments at different times. The following anecdote showing the demand for the article, as well as the shrewdness of the Indian character is worthy of notice.

“A white trader sold a quantity of powder to an Indian, & imposed upon him by making him believe it was grain which grew like wheat, by sowing it upon the ground. He was greatly elated by the prospect, not only of raising his own powder, but of being able to supply others, and thereby becoming immensely rich. Having prepared his ground with great care, he sowed his powder with the utmost exactness in the spring. Month after month passed away, but his powder did not even sprout, and winter came before he was satisfied that he had been deceived. He said nothing, but sometime after, when the trader had forgotten the trick, the same Indian succeeded in getting credit of him to a large amount. The time set for payment having expired, he sought out the Indian at his residence, and demanded payment for his goods. The Indian heard his demand with great complaisance; then looking him shrewdly in the eye, said, “Me pay you when my powder grow.” This was enough. The guilty white man quickly retraced his steps.”

An Indian would sell a square mile of land for a blanket and a jack-knife. A gun, a hatchet, or a few skins would redeem a prisoner.

The settlement of Milford, Conn: was commenced in 1639. “The first purchase of land was made of the Indians on the 12th of February, which comprehended about two miles of what is now the centre of the town. The consideration was 6 coats, 10 blankets, 1 kettle, besides a number of hoes, knives, hatchets, and glasses! The deed was signed by Ansantawae, the sagamore, by Anacoroset, Anshuta, Manamatque, and others.

The township of Northampton, Mass., was purchased and conveyed in 1653 to John Pyncheon, Esq. for the planters, by Wawhillowa, Nenessahalant, Nassicohee, and four others for one hundred fathoms of wampum by tale, and ten coats with a few small gifts of no great value. The tract of land so conveyed, contained about ninety square miles.

“All denominations of money, current in the early periods of settlement, were quite inadequate to the purposes of the people’s convenience or wants. Emigrants bought small amounts of them, and after the removals to this country received a check about the year 1640, and many returned back the legislature, in consequence of the extreme scarcity of a circulating medium, made corn, fish, and other products a tender at the rates prescribed by law; also

provided for establishing new auctions upon new estate, made other-
 wise direct in respect of man of the estate exceeding forty shillings,
 and other highest that of an annual contract at eight per centum.
 However of some more this was black, and eight white heads for a
 penny.

The Early History of New England, by the Rev. Mr. John

Massachusetts 1666

Resolved that all exceptus within the government of
 Massachusetts to answer and require all delinquents to be brought into
 court, provided, upon to be collected by a great number of able citizens,
 the same is referred to answer that this is.

1666 It is resolved by the Court, that the said officers who
 were then appointed, should be continued.

1667. Ordered, that the said court should be continued, and that
 the same should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and
 that the same should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

Resolved, that the said court should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

Massachusetts 1668

Resolved, that the said court should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

Resolved, that the said court should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

Resolved, that the said court should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

Resolved, that the said court should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

Massachusetts 1669

Resolved, that the said court should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

Resolved, that the said court should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued, and that the same
 should be continued, and that the same should be continued.

provided for extending executions upon real estate, made wampum current in payment of all debts, not exceeding forty shillings; and established the rate of annual interest at eight per centum. The value of wampum was four black and eight white beads for a penny."

The Early History of New England, by Rev. Henry White, Concord 1845. 12mo: 9thEd

Massachusetts. 1642

Enacted that all smythys within the government be compelled to amend and repaire all defective armes brought unto them, speedily, and to take corn for their pay at reasonable rates; and the smyth refusing, to answer it at his peril??

1658. It is enacted by the Court that the public officers wages shal bee paid in corn.

1685. Voted, that Indian corne, for defraying publicke charge and paying all pulicke officers, be att two shillings sixpence pr. Bushel.

That the secretary's wages be fifteen pounds a year, in corne, at two shillings pr. Bushel.

Virginia. 1662.

Every person who reguses to have his child baptized by a lawful Minister, shall be amerced 2,000 olbs of tobacco; half to the Parish, half to the informer.

Where a Freeman is punishable by fine, a servant shall receive corporal punishment, vis. For every 500 lbs. of Tobacco, 20 leaves and so proportionable, unless the master, or other will redeem them by making payment.

All persons keeping tipling houses without licence shall be fined 2,000 lbs. of Tobacco, half to the county , and half to the informer.

In actions of slander, occasioned by a man's wife, after judgment past for damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking, and if the slander be such as the damages shall be adjudged at above 500 lbs of Tobacco then the woman shall have ducking for every 500 lbs of Tobacco adjudged against the husband if he refuse to pay the same.

Barbadous. 1699.

All masters and overseers of families, shall have prayers openly said or read every morning and evening in his family, under penalty of 40 lbs. Of sugar, half to the public treasurer, half to the informer.

If a servant make default in repairing to church the master, (if he was the occasion.) shall forfeit 10 lbs. of cotton; if

the neglect be in the servant, he shall be punished at the discretion of the next Justice.

Whosoever shall swear, or curse, shall pay down, if a Freeman, 4 lbs. of sugar; if a servant, 2 lbs. of sugar, or be put in the stocks.

Hinman's Blue Laws, Quaker Laws & Witchcraft,
12 mo. Hartf. 1838.

Act Touching Indians.

Wm. Stone Governor.
passed 21 April 1649.

9th Cacilius, Lord B.
Chap: X.

By this law it was felony of death, (without forfeiture of estate.) to take, entice, surprise, transport or sell any friend indian: And a penalty of 1000 lbs. of tobacco laid on such as should deliver any gun or ammunition to any indian.

Philip Calvert, Gov.
passed 1st May 1661

An act concerning the setting
up of a Mint within the province
of Maryland.

28.29. Caccilius, Lord B.

Liv. C. and WH.fol.144. liv. :VH, fol. 152, and
Liv. WH. And L. fol.23. OBS.

Chap. IV.

The freemen (1) set forth in the Preamble, that the want of money is a great hindrance to the advancement of this Colony in trade & humbly praying his lordship to take order of setting up of a mint, for the coining of money, within this Province. (2) it was Enacted, that the money coined therein, should be of as good silver as English Sterling Money. (3) Every shilling so coined to weigh above nine pence, in such silver, and other pieces in proportion. (4) Every offence of clipping, scaling, counterfeiting, washing or any way diminishing such coint, to be punishable with death, and forfeiture of lands, goods ye to the Lord proprietary. (5) his Lordship to take and accept the said coin in pay for his rents, arrears of rent, and all other engagements, due to his Lordship, fo according to this Act. & the Act of 1662. Ch: 8. Whereby this money was to be put in circulation. This Act is confirmed among the perpetual laws, by 1676. Ch:2.

PART II

Philip Calvert, Gov.
PASSED April 12.1662

An Act concerning payment for Money
and Bulletin brought into this province.

REP. 1676. Ch: 2.

29.31 Caecilius, Lord B.

Chap: VIII.

NB. This act was intended to put the Coin (struck under the act of 1661. Chap.4.) in circulation; and Enacted, that every householder and freeman in the province should take up ten shillings per poll of the said money for every taxable under their charge and custody, and pay for the same in good casked tobacco, at 2d per pound, to be paid upon tender of the said sums of money, proportionably for every such respective family to for 3 years to

Philip Calvert, Gov.
passed 1st May 1661.

An Act for Port duties & Masters of Ships.

Chap: VI

Be it enacted by the Lord Proprietary, with the assent of the Upper & lower House of this present Assembly, that all vessels whatsoever, not properly belonging to this province, having a deck flush fore and aft, coming in and trading within this province, shall pay for port duties, or anchorage, Half a pound of powder, and 3 pounds of shot, or so much in value, for every ton of burden, to the Lord Proprietary & his heirs.

All Masters or commanders of ships & other vessels as aforesaid, coming into this province to trade, shall give bond of 3000 lbs. of tobacco within 10 days after their arrival in the province, to the Governor or other officer appt'd by him or to some justice of the peace of complying & observing all acts & ordinances of the province during their stay & being in the province.

All masters or chief commanders of ships or other lesser vessels trading or being in this province that shall presume to attempt to punish any inhabitant of this province, either by striking or tying to the capstone, or by any other way whatsoever inflicting or attempting to inflict any punishment within or upon their said ships or vessels or any inhabitant as aforesaid, contrary to the peace of the Lord Proprietary of this province, shall forfeit and pay 4,000 lbs. of tobacco; the one half to the Lord Proprietary, and the other half to the party grieved.

Caecilius in person.
passed 15th June 1676

An Act for punishment of a certain abuse committed by Henry Ward of Cecil County, Gent: against the Right Hon the Lord proprietary of the Public. Lib. C. and WH. fol. 285. & Lib. WH. & L. fol???. OBS.

Chap: XXI

Viz. being a member of the lower house in 1674 & informing the house that he had lost a very good horse in the country's service, in the late Expedition of Whorekills, the assembly allowed him 1800 lbs. tobacco in the public levy. But it being now made evidently appear that he lost no such horse, that his said allegation was egregiously false, he was by this act fined 4000 lbs. of tobacco

11th Charles, Lord B.
passed 19th Nov. 1686.

An Act for the Advancement of Coins. Lib. W.H. fol:292. EXP.

Chap: IV.

To endure 3 years, or to the end of the next general Assembly.

N.B. This act sets forth in the Preamble, the great want of ready money, whereby the trade of the Province & Settlement of handicrafts and tradesmen therein was much impeded, and Enacts (1.) That New Eng. Shillings and Sixpences, shall pass a sterling (viz. At the advance of 3..d in each shilling) French Crowns, pieces of Eight, and Rix Dollars, to pass at 6..s ducatoons at 7..s6..d and all other coins of silver or gold, foreign or not foreign, (except base coin.) to be taken and received in the advance of 3s Sterling, in the value of 12d sterling. (2.) All such coins so advanced to be received in all payments contracted for in ready money, or the persons refusing so to accept thereof to lose such debt never to be recovered in any court, &c (3) Persons exporting such coins so advanced, to forfeit the same, half to his Lordship, and half to the Informer. (4.) This act not to affect his Lordships rents &c nor extend to protested Bills of Exchange. (5.) Officers fees and ordinary keepers accommodations to be payable in such coin so advanced, at the rate of 6s for every 100 lbs. tobacco, if tendered in ready money; otherwise to be paid in tobacco as usual before this act &c. A new act. 1692. Ch:44.

Lyonel Copley, Gov.
Passed 9th June 1692

An Act for the service of Almighty God & the establishment
of the Protestant religion in this Province.

By this act, Sabbath breaking was punished by a fine of 100 lbs. tobacco, to the use of the poor of the parish, City or Borough where the offence was committed. Ordinary keepers selling liquor on Lord's day (cases of necessity excepted.) or permitting tippling, drunkenness, gaming, &c to forfeit 2000 lbs. tobacco, one half to the support of the government, the other half to the informer.

Natthl Bakiston, Gov.
passed Mch.25.1702

An Act for the establishment of Religious Worship in this province, according to
the Church of England, and for the maintenance of the ministry.

Births, marriages and Burials to be registered. Penalty to the Register, 100 lbs. tobacco.

Vestries to meet once a month. Penalty for any vestryman absenting himself, without a reasonable excuse, a sum not exceeding 100 lbs. tobacco.

Any person or persons chosen Church Wardens, or Wardens, willfully refusing to serve and take the required oath, fined 1000 lbs. tobacco, for the use of the Parish.

Jno.. Seymour, Gov.
passed 19th Apl 1706.

An Act encouraging the making of
Hemp and Flax within this province.

Hemp of the growth f.c of this province, made a staple at 6d per lb. and flax at 9d per lb. And a tender thereof at those rates for one fourth of any debt to be good in law.

Creditors refusing such tender, and afterwards suing, to be nonsuited, and pay costs to defendants.

Jno.. Seymour, Gov.
passed. Apl. 15.1707.

An Act against forging and counterfeiting of foreign coins, gold and silver
within this province.

Jno.. Seymour, Gov.
passed. 17 Dec:1708.

An Act for settling the rates of foreign silver coins within this province.

Edward Lloyd, Esq.
Passed June 1715

Chap. II.

The Act for the more speedy
conveyance of the letters and
packets of the post, and
the carrying the same by
post to prevent and abate
any frauds and abuses
now or hereafter

That if any person shall take care of and
deliver all letters and packets
to be delivered by post directions to the
sheriff or under-sheriff of his said county
concerning the same, and deliver the same to
the sheriff or under-sheriff

That if any person shall take care of and
deliver all letters and packets
to be delivered by post directions to the
sheriff or under-sheriff of his said county
concerning the same, and deliver the same to
the sheriff or under-sheriff

That if any person shall take care of and
deliver all letters and packets
to be delivered by post directions to the
sheriff or under-sheriff of his said county
concerning the same, and deliver the same to
the sheriff or under-sheriff

Act. Stat. 10.
Passed June 1715

The Act relating to the
same

Chap. XLIV

That if any person shall take care of and
deliver all letters and packets
to be delivered by post directions to the
sheriff or under-sheriff of his said county
concerning the same, and deliver the same to
the sheriff or under-sheriff

Act. Stat. 10.
Passed June 1715

That if any person shall take care of and
deliver all letters and packets
to be delivered by post directions to the
sheriff or under-sheriff of his said county
concerning the same, and deliver the same to
the sheriff or under-sheriff

20th Chap. 4

That if any person shall take care of and
deliver all letters and packets
to be delivered by post directions to the
sheriff or under-sheriff of his said county
concerning the same, and deliver the same to
the sheriff or under-sheriff

That if any person shall take care of and
deliver all letters and packets
to be delivered by post directions to the
sheriff or under-sheriff of his said county
concerning the same, and deliver the same to
the sheriff or under-sheriff

Edward Lloyd, gov.
passed 14 Nov. 1713

An Act for the more speedy conveying public letters and packets of this province, and defraying the charge thereof, and to prevent the abuse of breaking open and concealing any letters whatsoever.

Sheriffs of each county to take care of and expeditiously convey all public letters and packets according to their respective directions, to the next sheriff or under sheriff o the next adjoining county. Annual allowance for such services to the Sheriff, paid in tobacco.

Such Public letters to be endorsed "for her Majesty's service," with the name of the person who sends them. Persons so endorsing letters not for the public service, to pay and forfeit for such offence 500 lbs. tobacco.

Sheriffs not forwarding such letters or parcels within a reasonable time, unless detained by Wind and Weather, to forfeit 2000 lbs. tobacco in cask.

Jno.. Hart, Gov.
passed June 3.1715.
Chap. XLIV.

An Act relating to servants and slaves.

Ministers &c joining any negro whatsoever, or mulatto slave to any white person, in marriage fined 5000 lbs. tobacco.

Jno.. Hart, Gov.
passed June 8.1777

Persons marrying without publication or licence from the Governor,
fined 5000 lbs. tobacco.

Minister marrying them 5000 " "

2..d & 3..d Chas. Lord B.

Persons getting their marriage solemnized in any neighboring county, (unless where the woman so married shall be a resident of that place where such marriage is solemnized). The man so married to pay a fine of 5000 lbs. tobacco.

Minister fee. – Persons, who in case of publication of bans) shall come to the Minister's dwelling house pay a fee of 100 lbs. tobacco.

available has a carrying capacity of 200 lbs.

Downloaded At: 11:53 11 September 2009

I am glad to hear that you are planning to visit the Secretary of
 State. I am sure you will find him very friendly and helpful.
 I am sure you will find him very friendly and helpful.
 I am sure you will find him very friendly and helpful.
 I am sure you will find him very friendly and helpful.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *b* content
 2. *Chlorophyll a* and *b* content
 3. *Chlorophyll a* and *b* content

10,000 lbs tobacco approximated for replacing a Court House - 6,000 lbs tobacco for replacing a Prison - 8,000 lbs tobacco for replacing a Bridge - 10,000 lbs tobacco for building a new bridge

General Style Book
January 1958
3rd Class used it

The organ donors ordered to be screened and listed and appropriate action was made to pay the surcharges over 1,000 lbs. later on.

Meriania blanda, Steud.
 naturalized Nov 19, 1952.
 J. M. S. & S. J. S.

3000 lbs. tobacco appropriated to purchase a lot of liquor, which was given to me, and was to be used as a present, or to be given appropriated that if it could be built on the Coast House lot as was told by a former act, in case it should be the first, it might possibly endanger the Coast House and its records.

+Bismarck's Schilling, then?
 12.10.1901 100 10 1000
 1000 100 1000

Mr. Frederick Brown, having offered a donation of one organ to the Parish of St. John's, Charles County, a return was desired not exceeding \$1000.00 for poll tax money for the support of an organist to said parish.

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- Sabbath breaking punished by a fine of 200 lbs. tobacco.
- Passed Oct.26.1723. House keepers selling strong liquor on Sunday (except in cases of absolute necessity.) or suffering any drunkenness, gaming, or unlawful sports or recreations, in his or her house, liable to a fine of 2000 lbs. tobacco.
- Samuel Ogle Govr.
passed June 11.1748
33 & 34, Chas.Lord B. 10,000 lbs. tobacco appropriated for repairing a Court House. – 6,000 lbs. tobacco for repairing a Prison. – 8,000 lbs. tobacco for repairing a Bridge. 20,000 lbs tobacco for building a new Bridge.
- Samuel Ogle Govr.
passed June 8.1751.
37 Chas. Lord B. Georgetown, ordered to be surveyed and laid out. Appropriation made to pay the surveyor, was 1,000 lbs. tobacco.
- Horatio Sharpe, Govr
passed Nov.17.1753.
3 Fred. Lord B. 3,000 lbs. tobacco appropriated to purchase a lot in Upper Marlborough Town, whereon to build a new prison, it being apprehended that if it should be built on the the Court House lot, as directed by a former act, in case it should take fire, it might greatly endanger the Court house and records.
- Horatio Sharpe, Govr
passed Dec. 14.1758.
8 Fred. Lord B. Dr. Gustavus Brown, having offered a donation of an organ to the Parish of Port Tobacco, Charles County, a sum was levied, not exceeding 2 pounds tobacco per poll, annually for the support of an organist in said parish.
- Thos. Bacon's Laws of Maryland. Fol. Annapolis 1765.
-

Letters patent from Jas. 1st to Sir Thos Gates & others for 2 several colonies or plantations in Virginia, Dated. April 10th 1608.

Sec. X And they shall or lawfully may establish and cause to be made, a coin, to pass current there between the people of those several colonies, for the more ease of traffick and bargaining between and amongst them and the native there, of such metal, and in such manner and form as the said several councils there shall limit and appoint.” Vo 2. p:62

Mch: 1623-4.

“Whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday without an allowable excuse shall forfeite a pound of tobacco and he that absenteth himself a month shall forfeit 50 lbs. of tobacco.” Vol. 1. p:123.

“ “ Same date

“Whosoever shall disparage a minister without bringing sufficient prooffe to justify his reports, whereby the mindes of his parishioners may be alienated from him and his ministry prove the less effectual by their jurisdiction, shall not only pay 500 lbs. waight of tobacco, but also aske the minister so wronged forgiveness publicly in the congregation.” Vol. 1. p:124.

March 3d 1631.2. Act LXIV.

“The Secretaries fees shall be as followeth vizt.

ffor a warrant.	.05 lb. tobacco.
ffor a passé	10 “ “
ffor a freedom.	20 “ “
ffor a commission of a administ	20 “ “
ffor a patent	
ffor recording	
ffor an order of cort “	

Vol. 1. p:176

“The Marshall’s fees shall be

ffor an arrest	10 lb. tobacco.
ffor loarninge to the cort.	3 “ “
Imprisonment. (Cominge in	10 “ “
(goinge out	10 “ “
Layinge by the heeles	5 “ “
Whippinge)	
Pillory. >	10 “ “
Duckinge.)	

They paid sums for the same to the
 James Smith's tobacco shop
 for the purchase of tobacco for the
 many people in the house of commons.

Vol. 1. p. 199

1661. 1662-3. Ordered that no tobacco pipe or tobacco pipe
 have been used, used and entered in the public house
 Vol. 1. p. 200.

Aug 25th 1663
 "All goods and wares shalld be imported into this col-
 ony, and shal be sold for tobacco, shall be only sold
 and bartered at houses till, with the knowledge and
 consent of such store keepers, so that all between appraisers
 who shall be able to testify whether or not it is really
 given for such tobacco as the same shalld be, upon penal-
 ty of forfeiture of such goods which shall be otherwise
 bought and bartered, any person who shall sell or
 barter any of the tobacco of the year in this colony
 for such goods as he shall buy at houses till, upon the
 penalty of 4th parts more than the goods first sold in
 barter, shall forfeit for every time and tobacco,
 any of the tobacco in the colony, and the other in
 the colony, and shall also suffer such further
 punishment as shall be thought fit by the Governor
 and Council."

Vol. 1. p. 210.

"It shall be lawful & lawfull to barter and buy for
 tobacco at such rates as the parties agree upon, any late
 leases houses, servants, cows, cattle, hogs, poultry,
 or any household stuff, and so skins, or any other such
 commodities as are or shall be raised, built or made
 within the colony."

Tobacco to be transported by sea or by land, store
 houses to be built - bad tobacco to be burned - good to be
 measured once a month of the following.

Vol. 1. p. 211

1661. 1662-3. Ordered that no tobacco pipe or tobacco pipe
 have been used, used and entered in the public house
 Vol. 1. p. 200.

1661. 1662-3

It is enacted and ordained that on and after the first
 of January next, no tobacco shall be sold or bartered
 for any other commodity, but only for tobacco, and the same
 shall be sold and bartered at such rates as the parties
 agree upon, any late leases houses, servants, cows, cattle,
 hogs, poultry, or any household stuff, and so skins, or any other
 such commodities as are or shall be raised, built or made
 within the colony."

The prisoner lying in prison) 5 lbs. Tobacco
 Marshall's attendance per day.)
 for every 5lbs. of tobacco the Marshall may require 1 bushel of corn."

 Vol. 1. p:177.

Feb: 1.1632-3. Ordered that no person pay or receive any tobacco "before it have been viewed, tied and entered" in the public stores
 Vol: 1. p: 204.

Aug. 21st 1833. "All goods and merchandize imported into this colony, which shall be sold for tobacco, shall be only sold and bartered at James City, with the knowledge and privity of such storekeepers as shall be their appointed who shall be able to testify whatever given per lb. be really given for said tobacco, and merchandize, upon penalty of forfeiture of said goods which shall be otherwise bought and bartered. Any person who shall sell or barter any of the tobacco of the growth of this colony for such goods as he shall buy at James City, under the rate of 9...d per lb. bona fide as the goods first cost in England, shall forfeit for so doing the said tobacco one ½ of the forfeiture to the informer, and the other ½ to public use, and shall also suffer such further punishment as shall be thought fit by the Governor and counsell."

Vol.1 p: 210.

"It shall be lawful nevertheless to barter and buy for tobacco at such rates as the parties can agree, any lands, leases, houses, servants, corn, cattle, hogs, poultry, or any household stuff, hides, skins, or any other such commodities as are or shall be raised, built or made in this colony."

Tobacco to be inspected by sworn inspectors_ store houses to be built – bad tobacco to be burned – good to be received on account of the planter.

Vol:1. p: 211.

1639 0 40. Act II Relief of debts on tobacco contract. (at summary Bankrupt Law.)

No man to be obliged to perform above half his covenants about freighting tobacco in 1639.
 Vol:1 p: 211.

1642-3 Act. XLI It is enacted and confirmed that master of every family shall bring with them to church on Sundays one fixed and serviceable gun with sufficient powder and shall upon penalty of ten lbs. of tobacco for every master of a family so offending to be disposed of by the

Church wardens who shall levy it by distress, and servants being commanded and yet omitting, shall receive 20 lashes on his or their bare shoulders by order from the county courts where he or they shall live.

Vol:1 p:263

1646 Oct Act. III. Be it also enacted that capt. John ffloud be interpreter for the colony and that for his service there in and transporting such Indians as shall be employed from time to time to the Govr in message or otherwise, he to be allowed from the publique the salary of 4,000 lbs. of tob'o yearly.

Vol:1.p:328

Dec: 1656 It is ordered by this Grand Assembly that there be levied by the public annually the sum of 20,000 lbs of tobacco, which is to be allowed for the accommodation of the Governor and Council at James City during quarter courts and assemblies.

Govr's Salary Ordered that 25,000 lbs tobacco be levied yearly out of the public towards the maintenance of the Gover' in said place.

Vol:1 p:423

Speaker's Salary It is ordered that 6,000 lbs. of tobacco be allowed to Coll Ffrancis Morrison, Speaker of this house for his loss of time and great care and pains taken about the public business.

Vol:1. p:424.

George, the Armenian. That George, the Armenian, for his encouragement in the trade of silk and to stay in the country to follow the same, have 4,000 lbs of tobacco allowed him by the Assembly.

Vol: 1. P: 425.

Nov: 1647. Act IX. Whereas the great scarcity of corne is like to produce much want and misery to divers of the inhabitants, unles timely prevention be made by prohibiting of exportation of corne, and against hoarding and ingrosinge thereof, to the intent to exact upon their poore neighbours by extream and unreasonable rates to the utter undoing of whole ffamilies:

Be it therefore enacted by this Grand Assembly, that no person for this ensuing year shall export any manner of English or Indian graine or corn out of the limits of the Collony, in which act

all strangers as well as inhabitants, who had
 did, and for preventing of all kind of any more
 passing of cases, It is also enacted, that no per-
 son or persons whatsoever shall sell, bargain, bar-
 ter or exchange any Indian case either directly
 or indirectly above the rate or value of 100 lbs. of ta-
 bacco for barrell, upon the penalty of 500 lbs. of ta-
 bacco for every barrell of case that shall be ex-
 posed as aforesaid. The words of 100 lbs. case and 500
 lbs. of tobacco shall be and come to be interpreted,
 and this shall be in full to the inference.

Vol. 1. P. 347

1659-8 Act 10.

The Sabbath day to be kept holy, namely 100 lbs. of
 tobacco, or layd in the store for waste and the
 use to repair to their houses and families every Lord's
 day.

Vol. 1. P. 349

Encouragement to make silk

1659. 8 Act 11.

Whereas it is generally purposed, that Thomas
 Henry of the millenials should aid to the good of the
 colony, he it therefore enacted by the first thirty of
 said Act that every person, owner, or will provide one
 hundred pounds of money and silk in one year next
 to this colony, shall make as strong bed and 5,000
 lbs. of tobacco out of the public lands.

Vol. 1. P. 349.

1659. 9 Act 11.

Encouragement to make silk

Where encouragement to be made, viz. 500
 pounds that who ever shall in the fifty pounds
 of reward silk, shall receive from the public as a
 reward of his full price 10,000 lbs. of tobacco, pro-
 vided he prove it to be all of his own making.

Vol. 1. P. 351

1661. 16

Ordered that Thomas Hunt have 2,500 lbs. of
 tobacco allowed him out of the store for the use of
 his house the Assembly sitting there.

Ordered that Mr. Weatherwood have 4,000 lbs. of ta-
 bacco allowed him out of the store the next year for
 the Governor and his wife and children of his house.

Vol. 2. P. 12.

all strangers as well as inhabitants are included; and for preventing of all hoarding and ingrossing of corne, It is alsoe enacted, that no person or persons whatsoever shall sell, bargain, barter or exchange any Indian corne either directly or indirectly above the rate or valew of 100 lbs. of tobacco per barrel, upon the penalty of 500 lbs. of tobacco for every barrel of corne that shall be exported as aforesaid. The moiety of which fine and forfeiture shall be and come to the King's Magistie, and the other halfe to the informer.

Vol.1: p:347.

1657-8. Act:III The Sabbath day to be kept holy-penalty 100 lbs. of tobacco, or layd in the stocks.
Servants and others repair to their several churches on the Lord's day

Encouragement to make Silk

1657-8. Act:CXXI. Whereas it is generally supposed, that the making of silk will much conduct to the good of this colony, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that what person soever shall first make one hundred pounds of wound silk in one year with in this colony,shall for his so doing be paid 5,000 lbs. of tobacco out of the public levie.

Vol:1. P:487.

1658-9. Act XII. Encouragement to make silk.

For encouragement to the making of silk, It is enacted that whosoever shall make fifty pounds of wound silk shall receive from the public as a reward of his diligence 10,000 lbs. of tobacco, provided he prove it to be all of his own making.

Vol:1. P:521.

Oct. 1660. Ordered that Thomas Hunt have 3,500 lbs. of tobacco allowed him out of the levye for the use of his house the Assembly sitting there.
Ordered that Mr. Woodhouse have 4,000 lbs. of tobacco allowed him out of the levy the next year, for the governor and Council sitting at his house.

Vol:2. P:12.

- Mch: 1660. 200,000 lbs. of tobacco paid for Sir William Berkeley's support in his voyage to England payment to be made by the 20th Jany in York river and Jamestown to such persons as he shall appoint. Vol:2. P: 17.
- Mch: 1661-2. No marriages valid but those celebrated by ministers according to the laws of England. None to be married without license or publication of the bans. Penalty 10,000 lbs. tobacco from the minister offending. Vol:2. P: 51
- " " Any master of a family or other person whom it doth concern, not giving notice to the minister, of the day of the birth, death or marriage of any to him related, within the space of one month, for his neglect fined 100 lbs. tobacco.
The minister to have for his entry of such birth, death or marriage 50lbs. of tobacco, and if the neglect entering the same to be fined, on discovery of the neglect, 500 lbs. of tobacco for the use of the parish. Vol:2. P: 54.
- " " Fees for licences for marriage, viz.
to Governor 200 lbs. tobacco or 20..s sterling.
to Clerk for writing the bond , lycence.
certificate, returning the same to the office. - - - - - 50 lbs. of tobacco

To the Secy for recording the same in the office of Secy - - - -40 lbs. do
and to minister marrying with
a licence. - - - - -200 lbs. do
or if by bans - - - - -50 lbs. do
or 5s

Vol: 2. P: 55.
- " " Jurors for their charges at criminal causes to be allowed from the county, 20 lbs. tobacco for each man for each day they may reasonably come to and go from James City, and 50 lbs. tobacco per day during their attendance there about it, viz. from the 1st day they are by the warrant to appear until they be discharged. Vol: 2. P: 64.
- " " Reward for killing wolves payable by the county for every wolf destroyed 200 lbs. of tobacco.

Vol: 2. P: 87.

Decr 1661 B

Whereas some of his highness's subjects have taken advantage of his power
to sell to his friends & other private persons some of the tobacco, which
of late years the said highness hath licensed to be sold to the
Indians only.

Vol. 2. P. 107

Wherewith the said highness is grieved by secret means
of some of his courtiers, in such that some, having obtained
their work as it often happens, in great and excessive goods
to the prejudice of a parcel of 10 lbs of tobacco sold
in said courtiers, in such that some of his courtiers and others
a certificate to prove both these matters, that it is done
with his consent.

Whereas his highness is grieved by secret means
of some of his courtiers, in such that some, having obtained
their work as it often happens, in great and excessive goods
to the prejudice of a parcel of 10 lbs of tobacco sold
in said courtiers, in such that some of his courtiers and others
a certificate to prove both these matters, that it is done
with his consent.

Vol. 2. P. 116

Decr 1664

Whereas some of his highness's subjects have taken advantage of his power
refusing to leave their tobacco, which is sold to the
Indians only, to the prejudice of a parcel of 10 lbs of tobacco sold
in said courtiers, in such that some of his courtiers and others
a certificate to prove both these matters, that it is done
with his consent.

Vol. 2. P. 166

Oct 1710 Chap. 3

An Act for settling and ascertaining the tax-
rates of Foreign Goods within this Kingdom.

(12)

Whereas his Majesty, by his Royal Declaration, bearing
date the 10th day of June, in the 5th year of his Majesty, has
been pleased to direct, that foreign goods shall not, nor in
his Majesty's Colonies, above a certain value, be
sold or otherwise disposed of, without notice being given to the
Indians, who are to be sold, in this his Majesty's Colonies,
and Towns, of Virginia.

As it is acted by the Government of Virginia, in such
manner, of the present Government, as is hereby directed, it is
by an Act of the said Majesty, of the same, that the said
goods of value hereafter mentioned, and set down, shall
it cannot within this his Majesty's Colony and Towns,
nor in any of his Majesty's Colonies, of the said Majesty,
be sold, or otherwise disposed of, without notice being given to the
Indians, who are to be sold, in this his Majesty's Colonies,
and Towns, of Virginia.

Mch: 1661-2. Divulgers of false reports to the trouble of the country, to be fined not exceeding 2,000 lbs. of tobacco, (or less if the Court thinks fit to lessen it.) and bound to good behavior.

Vol: 2. P: 109.

“ “ Much detriment having arisen by secret marriage of servants they through that occasion neglecting their work and often purloining their masters goods and provisions, a penalty of 10,000 lbs. of tobacco was to be laid on ministers for marrying servants without a certificate from both their masters that it is done with their consent.

Any free person marrying clandestinely with a servant, he or she so marrying shall pay to the master of the service 1,500 lbs. tobacco, or a years service, and the servant so offending shall abide with his or her master, the time by indenture or custom, and a year after.

Vol: 2. P: 114.

Dec: 1662 Persons in contempt of divine sacrament of baptism, refusing to have their children baptized, to be fined 2,000 lbs. of tobacco, half to the informer and half to the public.

Vol: 2. P: 166.

Oct. 1710. Chap X. An Act for settling and ascertaining the current rates of Foreign coins in this Dominion.

P: 302.

Whereas her Majesty, by her royal Proclamation, bearing date the 18th day of June, in the 3d year of her reign, has been pleased to direct, that foreign coins shall not pass in her Plantations in America, above a certain value, the rein mentioned, and for as much as the said coins have not hither to been ascertained in this her Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

Be it enacted by Lieutenant Governor, Council and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is here by enacted by the authority of the same, that the several species of coin, hereafter mentioned and set down, shall be current within this her Majestie's Colony and Dominion, in all payments for the discharge of any contracts, bargains or debts, to be made or contracted after the publication of this act, and shall pass, be accounted and received at the following rates, to wit: - Pieces of Eight of Mexico, Sevil and Pillour Ducatoous of Flanders, Eccus of France or Silver Lewis and Crusados of

Portugal, and all halves, quarter, and lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at 3 pence three farthings the penny weight; and all Peru pieces, Cross Dollars, and old Rix Dollars of the Empire, and lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at 6 pence half penny the penny weight.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and it is hereby enacted, that if any person or persons whatsoever, deny or refuse to take & receive the aforesaid coins or money or any of them, when offered or tendered in payment of a money debt, contracted after this act, he, she or they, so refusing shall lose and forfeit to the party who offers or tenders the same, such sum or sums of money, as he, she or they so refuse and deny to take, to be recovered by action of debt, in any Court of Record within this Dominion wherein no essoign, protection or wager of law, shall be allowed: and in case the forfeiture be less than 20 shillings to be recoverable upon a complaint before any Justice of the Peace in the County where the refusal happens to be made.

And for the convenience of change and payments,

Be it further enacted, that if her Majestie, her heirs or successors, shall think fit, at any time hereafter to permit copper coin to be brought in and pas in this Colony, the same shall pass and be current in this Colony at the like rates it doth pass in Great Britain.

Provided, that no person shall be obliged to take above 2 shillings & sixpence of the said copper money in any one payment, whatsoever, above 20 shillings, or to take above one shilling of the said copper money in any on payment under 20 shillings.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall hereafter presume to coin counterfeit, falsify or debase any of the coins above mentioned, or shall be aiding, consenting or counselling therein, he, she or they, so offending upon being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged as offenders in treason, and shall suffer such pains, penalties and forfeitures, as are mentioned in the Act of Parliament made in the 18th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby meant and intended, that nothing contained in this Act, shall extend, or be construed to extended to any money payment already due or to her Majesty's revenues arising within this Colony, or to the several salaries, payable out of the same, or to any protested Bills of Exchange or any other Specialty, expressly limited to the sterling money or any debt contracted in Great Britain.

Provided also, and it is hererby declared, That nothing in this act mentioned shall extend or be construed to restrain her Majesty from regulating and settling the several rates of the said species of foreign coins within this her Majesty's Colony and Dominion in such other manner and according to such other rates and proportions, as her Majesty by her royal instructions to her Governor or Commander in Chief of this Colony, for the time being, shall from time to time, judge proper and necessary.

Vol: 3.

Oct: 1712-14 Chap: 1. An Act regulating and settling of the current rates of gold coin, and of British Silver coin
p: 51.

Whereas the rate of which foreign coined gold hath passed in this colony, have hitherto been unsettled and some of them disproportionate to others of the same intrinsic value, and all unequal to the coined gold of Great Britain: Wherefore, for ascertaining the rates thereof, as near as may be, at an equal value.

Be it Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, the council and Burgesses of this present General Assembly and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, that the several species of gold coin, hereinafter mentioned and set down, shall be current within this her Majesty's Colony and Dominion, in all payments for the discharging any contracts, bargains, or debts to be made or contracted after the publication of this act; and shall pass be accounted and received at the following rates that is to say. All peces of British gold coin no milled, and all Spanish or French coined gold, all pieces of coined gold, of the Empire of Chequeens and Arabian pieces of gold and Moidores of Portugal, and all

P 52.

lesser pieces of that species, shall pass, and be current according to their respective weights, at and after the rate of 5..s the pennyweight. And all guineas shall pass and be current at 26..s a piece, and the half guineas in proportion.

II. And, whereas the silver coin of Great Britain, called Sterling, doth now pass at a lower rate in this Colony than the coin of foreign princes and states current here; for rectifying whereof,

III. Be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the several pieces of sterling milled money, called crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpences, shall pass, be accounted, and received in all payments for the discharging any contracts, bargains or debts, to be made or contracted after the publication of this act, at the rate of 5..s and 10..d for each milled crown, and all half crowns, shillings and sixpences according to that proportion; and that all old British silver coin, not milled, shall pass at the rate of 3 pence 3 farthings the pennyweight. And if any person or persons whatsoever, deny or refuse to take and receive the aforesaid coins of gold or silver, or any of them when offered or tendered in payment of a money debt contracted after the publication of this act at the full rate price, and value set by this act, he, she, or they so refusing, shall lose and forfeit to the person offering or tendering the same, such sum or sums of money, as he, she or they so refuse or deny to take. To be recovered by action of debt, or information, in any Court of record in this Dominion, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law shall be allowed. And if the said forfeiture shall be less than 20..s to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the County where the refusal shall happen to be made.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall at any time or times hereafter, coin, counterfeit, falsify or debase any of the coins above in this act mentioned, or shall be aiding, consenting, or counseling therein, he, she or they, so offending, and being there of lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged as guilty of high treason; and shall suffer such pains, penalties and forfeitures as are inflicted and laid on offenders in such cases by the laws of England.

V. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby meant and intended, That nothing in this act contained

to be melted at once into the silver, and in their place
 being supplied with new, exhibiting in every appearance
 a fullness given to the matter, than the outward ap-
 pearance of the small silver coin. In the great deterioration
 of the bank, and the consequences of this change, the
 ready value of, and for discharging the silver coin
 to purchase, proportion to that of the gold currency.

11. And it is enacted, notwithstanding the above enact-
 ment, and the purposes of this present General Disen-
 titlement it is hereby enacted by the authority of
 the same, that the several species of coin hereby
 mentioned and set down shall be current
 within this His Majesty's colony and dependencies
 in all payments for the discharge of any con-
 tracted bargain or debts, to be made or contract-
 ed after the publication of this act, and which
 pass, be accounted, and received at the follow-
 ing rates, to wit: Pieces of Eight of Spanish Gold,
 and Millar, Ducatons, of Holland, Croas of
 France or Silver Shous, and Ducadons of Portugal,
 and all halves, quarters and lower part of
 the same shall pass at four pence the penny
 weight, and all New pieces, Cross Dollars, and
 all the Dollars of the Empire, and all lower pieces
 of the same shall pass at three pence farthings
 the penny weight, and that all English gold
 and silver money shall pass at the rate of six
 shillings and three pence the crown piece;
 and all the moidors, shillings and pence in
 the proportion.

12. And it is further enacted by the authority
 aforesaid, and it is hereby enacted, that if any
 person or persons voluntarily deny, or refuse to
 take and receive the aforesaid sorts of money,
 or any of them, when offered in the direct im-
 payment of a money debt, contracted after the pub-
 lication of this act, at the legal rate, price and
 value set by this act, he, she or they so refusing,
 shall lose and forfeit to the party who offers or
 tenders the same, such sum or sums of money
 as he, she, or they so refuse and deny to take
 to be recovered by action of debt, in any Court of
 record within this Dominion, whether in com-
 mon protection or otherwise, as aforesaid be allowed
 and in case the forfeiture be less than 20 shillings
 to be recovered upon a complaint before any Jus-
 tice of the Peace, or the County Court: the refusal

the value at which the same pass in the neighbouring plantations, whereby encouragement hath been given to draw thither the several species of the said silver coin, to the great detriment of the trade and the commerce of this Colony: For remedy whereof, and for bringing the silver coin to a nearer proportion to that of the gold currency.

II. Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Burgesses of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several species of coin hereafter mentioned and set down, shall be current within this his Majesty's colony and Dominion in all payments for the discharge of any contracts, bargains or debts, to be made or contracted after the publication of this act, and shall pass, be accounted, and received at the following rates, to wit: Pieces of Eight of Mexico, Sevil, and Pillar, Duccatoons of Flanders, Ecues of France, or silver Louis, and Crusadoes of Portugal and all halves, quarters and lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at four pence the pennyweight; and all Peru pieces, Cross dollars, and old Rix dollars of the Empire, and all lesser pieces of the same, shall pass at 3 pence 3 farthings the pennyweight, and that all English milled silver money shall pass at the rate of six shillings and three pence the crown piece; and all $\frac{1}{2}$ crowns, shillings, and six pences, in the same proportion.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and it is hereby enacted, that if any person or persons whatsoever deny, or refuse to take and receive the aforesaid coins or monies or any of them, where offered or tendered in payment of a money debt, contracted after the publication of this act, at the full rate, price and value, set by this act, he, she, or they so refusing, shall lose and forfeit to the party who offers or tenders the same, such sum, or sums of money he, she, or they so refuse and deny to take: to be recovered by action of debt, in any Court of record within this Dominion, wherein no essoin, protection or wager of law shall be allowed. And in case of forfeiture be less than 20 shillings to be recovered, upon a complaint before any Justice of the Peace, in the county where the refusal

necessary to be made

IV And for this cause, many of the wages and small payments, but further to include, that officers, soldiers, sailors and successores, etc. in which it is now thus hereafter to persons who for money to be brought in, and pass in the Colony that same shall pass and be current in this Colony at the like rates it doth pass in Great Britain.

V Provided that no person shall be obliged to take above 20 shillings and a penny of the said paper money in any one payment whatsoever, above 100 shillings and 6 pence, or to take above one shilling of the said paper money in any one purchase of land or 10 shillings

VI And be it further enacted, that as well by open and, that if any person or persons shall hereafter presume to cause, counterfeit, falsify, or alter any of the coins above mentioned, or shall be guilty of counterfeiting or counterfeiting the same, he, she, or they, of offending, upon being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged as offenders in the same, and shall suffer such pains, penalties and forfeitures as are expressed in the act of parliament made in the sixteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

VII And his Excellency's report of 15 January current and intended, the 15th of February contained in this act shall extend to account any payments already due, or to his Majesty's revenue arising within this Colony, or to the several salaries payable out of the same, or to any protested bills of exchange, or any other specially expressed, to be due hereunto, and any debt contracted in Great Britain.

VIII And also, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this act contained or shall extend, or is intended to extend to his Majesty's regulations and within the several colonies of the said pieces of coins within; thus his Majesty's Colony and houses: one on each other manner, and according to such other rates and proportions, as his Majesty by his royal proclamation or for that purpose to be made, may have given instructions to his governor or council in behalf of this Colony for the same being, shall from time to time, power, power and necessity

IX And be it further enacted by the same authority, that one act of the same shall on the twenty first day of October in the ninth year of our reign of said Majesty, be made and published, and that for assent

happens to be made.

IV. And for the conveniency of change and small payments, be it further enacted, that if his Majesty, his heirs, and successors shall think fit, at any time hereafter, to permit copper money to be brought in and pass in the Colony, the same shall pass and be current in this colony at the like rates it doth pass in Great Britain.

V. Provided That no person shall be obliged to take above 2 shillings and 6 pence of the said copper money in any one payment whatsoever, above twenty shillings, or to take above one shilling of the said copper in any one payment under 20 shillings.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall hereafter presume to coin, counterfeit, falsify, or debase any of the coins above mentioned, or shall be aiding, consenting or counseling therein, he, she, or they, so offending, upon being thereof lawfully convicted shall be deemed and adjudged as offenders in treason, and shall suffer such pains, penalties and forfeitures, as are mentioned in the act of parliament made in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

VII. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby meant and intended, That nothing contained in this act, shall extend to any money payment already due, or to his Majesty's revenue arising within this Colony, or to the several salaries payable out of the same, or to any protested bills of exchange, or any other specialty expressly limited to be sterling money, or any debt contracted in Great Britain.

VIII. Provided also, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in this act mentioned, shall extend, or be construed to restrain his Majesty from regulating and settling the several rates of the said pieces of coins within this his Majesty's colony and Dominion, in such other manner, and according to such other rates and proportions, as his Majesty, by his royal proclamation for that purpose to be issued, or by his royal instructions to his governor, or commander in chief of this colony for the time being, shall from time to time judge proper and necessary.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That one act of Assembly made the twenty fifth day of October, in the ninth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for ascertaining

the current rates of foreign coins within this Dominion, and also so much of one other act of Assembly, made in the 12th year of her late majesty's reign, entitled, an act for regulating, and settling the current rates of gold coin and of British Silver coin in this Dominion, as relates to the ascertaining of value of the British silver coin, be from henceforth repealed and made void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if the same had never been made.

X. And whereas, great frauds and abuses have of late been committed, by means of a liberty some people have taken, to cut the foreign gold coin, which is current in this Dominion, into small pieces, whereby base money is frequently passed away; for prevention Whereof,

XI. Be it further enacted, that no foreign gold coin whatsoever, cut into lesser pieces, shall hereafter be passed in any payment in this Dominion.

Vol: 4.

May 1732.	Secy's fees,	recording deeds of leaser & releases	150 lbs tobacco.
		recording power of attorney	70 " "
		recording a bond with condition	40 " "
	County Court Clerks fees.		
		for marriage licence, Certifications.	50 " "
		recording the age of any servant or slave	
		adjudged in court.	10 " "
		recording ack:safy. Of judgt	10 " "
		taxing a bill of costs & copy thereof.	11 " "
	Sheriff.	Serving person with order of court	
		& making return.	15 " "
		summoning & impannelling a	
		jury in every cause where a jury	
		shall be sworn	50 " "
	Coroner.	Taking an inquisition on a dead	
		body to be paid out of such deceased	
		persons estate, if he left sufficient,	
		if not, by the County.	133 " "
	Constables	Serving warrant	10 " "
		Summoning a witness	5 " "
		Serving an execution or attachment	
		returnable before a justice	10 " "
		Summoning a Coroner's jury &	
		witnesses necessary	50 " "
		Putting in the stocks.	10 " "
		Whipping.	20 " "

vol: 4.

Oct: 1748 Salary of Ministers 16,000 lbs of Tobacco annually with allowance of 4 per ct for shrinkage, to be levied, assessed, collected and paid out of the parish.

Vol: 6 p:88.

Augt.. 1755 Chap:VI There being a great scarcity of indian corn in the Colony by reason of long drought, and it being apprehended that some persons, through avarice, may be induced to exact and extort exorbitant prices for their corn, from the poor and necessitous for the prevention thereof,

Be it enacted that after the passage of this act and until the 10th Oct: 1756, no person to ask more than 12 shillings and 6 pence per barrel for corn or meal made of the same, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity.

Any one receiving or charging a greater price shall forfeit and pay £5 for every barrel so sold, one moiety to the prosecutor & the other moiety to the Church-wardens of the Parish where the offence was committed, for the use of the Parish.

None to be exported when prohibited by proclamation of Govr & council, under penalty of paying double value of the amount so exported. Vol: 6.

Nov4 1762 Chap. XI. An Act for regulating the gold coin of the German Empire.

Whereas by an act of Assembly made in the first year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, "An Act for regulating and settling the current rates of gold coin, and of British silver coin in this Dominion, the gold coin of the Empire was made current in this colony, at the rate of 5..s the pennyweight, and it has been found that the said gold is worse than the Spanish Doubloons at least 15 per ct: and it may be of the most dangerous consequences to the trade and currency of this colony to permit so base a coin to pass in payment at the same rate with other gold, or more intrinsic value; for settling the same,

Be it enacted by the Lieut. Govr council & Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is here by enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act all the gold coin of the German Empire shall be current within this, his Majesty's Colony and Dominion in all payments, and may

be the subject of an discharge of all accounts, having made able to do so but has still after 1 year made out the state of 12 + 24 but has never yet received same.

Secondly as in consequence of the length of the same time as the authorities are now, that the said person should be allowed to work for some years with advantage, rather than be a slave and have the disadvantage of any such person being good at the time of the purchase of them and to convey and produce the right to be for a very small of the three of time or even within two or three months after the purchase, but not afterwards, and in the case before him that the same was actually in his possession at the purchase of the said, and therefore on such terms, when he has a certificate of the purchase of the said person, and of his having taken such act, as a person, and that the said man may be subject to be sold for the purchase of the said person for the time being, at any time within six months after the purchase of the said person of the purchase of the said person, to pay to any person producing to him such a certificate from a master as aforesaid, the difference between the value of such person sold as it was sold by the said in purchase and paid the said.

Vol. 7.

Feb. 1792. Congress.

As to the several acts of the same, respecting the currency of copper money in this Colony.

1792.

1. Whereas by an act of the General Assembly passed in the first year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the second entitled An Act for the better regulating and securing the current value of silver coin within this Province, and for preventing the use of counterfeit foreign gold and silver, it is amongst other things enacted, that if his Majesty his heirs or successors should think fit at any time thereafter to permit copper coin to be brought into and pass within this Colony, the same should pass and be current at the like value of silver pass in Great Britain, which Whereas by one Act, not of his Majesty passed in the 16th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled an Act for the better support of the current gold and silver of

be tendered in discharge of all contracts, bargains and debts, except his majesty's quit rents, at the rate of 4..s & 3..d the pennyweight, and no more.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any person whatsoever, who shall be actually and bona fide in possession of any such German gold, at the time of the passing of this act to carry and produce the same before any Justice of the Peace of this colony within two months after that time, but not afterwards and make oath before him that the same was actually in his possession at the passing of this act: and there upon such Justice shall give him a certificate of the quantity of the said German gold so produced to him by such person and of his having taken such oath as aforesaid, and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Treasurer of this Colony, for the time being at any time within six months after the passing of this act, out of the public money in his hands, to any person producing to him such a certificate from a Justice as aforesaid, the difference between the value of such German gold, as it was settled by the said in part recited act and this act.

Vol. 7.

- Feb: 1792 Chap: XVII. An Act to amend the several acts of Assembly respecting the currency of copper money in this colony.
- P: 534. 1. Whereas by an act of the General Assembly passed in the first year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the second, entitled An Act for the better regulating and ascertaining
- P: 535. the current rates of silver coin within this Dominion, and for preventing the evil practice of cutting foreign gold into pieces, it is amongst other things, enacted, that if his Majesty, his heirs, or successors should think fit, at any time thereafter, to permit copper coin to be brought in and pass in this colony, the same should pass and be current at like rates it doth pass in Great Britain. And whereas by one other act of Assembly, passed in the 10th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled an act for the better support of the contingent charges of

government, it is - and ought to be - so arranged that if his Majesty should be graciously pleased to permit copper money to be coined in and pass in this colony, the Treasurer should at the public expense cause so much of such copper to be purchased in Great Britain as at the rate at which it is sold there would amount to 2500 pounds sterling, and there as it is represented to the General Assembly that it will be more convenient for the public use to which copper is owing, is usually applied, to have the same coined into half penny pieces, of the value of so much current money of England as shall be the sum or sums of Great Britain, and that the value of one thousand pounds sterling in such currency half penny will be sufficient to answer the present pecuniary of this colony. As it is therefore enacted by the Governor Council and Assembly, of this General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that so much of the last-mentioned act as empowers the Treasurer to import copper money to the amount of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling is hereby repealed.

- II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if his Majesty should be graciously pleased to authorize the circulation of copper money in this colony, the Treasurer for the time being shall, at the expense of the public, import as many half penny of the value of the current money of England as shall be purchased for one thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of costs and charges, to be raised and exchanged at the public treasury for the five years, and under the regulations prescribed and directed by the said act last aforesaid.

- III. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrain his Majesty from regulating the currency of the said copper money within this colony, and such a manner as his Majesty by his royal proclamation, or by his royal instructions to his Governor or Council, or the Chief of this colony for the time being shall, from time to time judge proper and necessary.

Vol. 8.

Hanning's Statutes at Large of Virginia
13 vols. 8vo. 1811-18.

government, it is amongst other things enacted that if his Majesty should be graciously pleased to permit copper money to be brought in and pass in this Colony, the Treasurer should, at the public expenses, cause so much of such copper to be purchased in Great Britain, as at the rates at which it doth pass there would amount to 2,500 pounds sterling. And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that it will be more convenient for the purposes to which copper money is usually applied, to have the same coined into half penny pieces, of the value of so much current money of Virginia, instead of sterling money of Great Britain, and that the value of One Thousand pounds sterling, in such currency half pence, will be sufficient to answer the present occasions of the colony: Be it therefore enacted by the governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That so much of the last mentioned act as empowers the Treasurer to import copper money to the amount of Two Thousand Five Hundred pounds sterling, is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if his Majesty should be graciously please to authorize the circulation of copper money in this colony, the Treasurer for the time being shall, at the expense of the public, import so many half pence of the value of the current money of Virginia as may be purchased for one thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of costs and charges, to be issued and exchanged at the public treasury for the purposes, and under the regulations prescribed and directed by the said recited acts.

III. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrain his Majesty from regulating the currency of the said copper money within this colony, in such a manner as his Majesty by his royal proclamation, or by his royal instructions to his governor or Commander in Chief of this colony, for the time being, shall from time to time, judge proper and necessary.

Vol: 8

Hemming's Statues at Large of Virginia.

13 vols. 8vo.

N.Y. 1823.

1662. Chap: V. An Act for punishment of scandalous persons.
Chas 2nd King.

I. Whereas many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbours, for which their husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits, and cast in great damages:

II. Be it therefore enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife, after Judgement passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking: and if the slander be so enormous, as to be adjudged at greater damages than Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each Five Hundred pounds of Tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuse to pay the tobacco.

Collection of all the acts of Assembly now in force in Colony of Virginia
Williamsburg- vol: 1733. p:

Beautiful Merchanize – Prices current of Wives.

The enterprising colonists being generally destitute of families, Sir Edward Sandys, the Treasurer, proposed to the Virginia Company to send of a freight of young women to become wives for the planters. The proposal was applauded and ninety girls, young and uncorrupt, were sent over in the ships that arrived this year (1620) and the year following sixty more, handsome and well recommended to the company for their virtuous education and demeanor. The price of a wife at first rate was One hundred Pounds of Tobacco; but as the number became scarce, the price was increased to One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, the value of which in money was 3..s per pound. This debt for wives, it was ordered, should have the precedence of all other debts and be first recoverable. The Rev. Mr. Weems, a Virginian writer, intimates that it would have done a man's heart good to see the gallant young Virginians hastening to the water side when a vessel arrived from London, each carrying a bundle of the best tobacco under his arm, and taking back with him a beautiful and virtuous young wife.

Boston Evening Transcript. Oct 2. 1845.

Stith's Hist. of Virginia. p:

George's hist: of Paper Money. p:

Gilbert's Banking in America. p:

*Records of the Governor & Company of Massachusetts
Bay in New England, visited by Nathaniel Shurtleff, Esq
Boston 1753 6 vols fol.*

1630. 2^o John Dalton is fined 4 bushells of malt, on his own
service from the Court.
1631. Blackstonsbott is fined a skyn of beas^t for shewtynge a
course of 5^o thich Daltonstalls /
- " The Sagamore of Aggonewam is punished from coming
in to ask a English shal-bear house for 70^o skins of a years use
at the price abtly of 10 skins of beas^t /
- " It is further ordered, that at some s^t. all passes for payment of all
debts at the small rate it is sold for except money or beas^t
be expressly named /
1632. The price of corne, formerly restrained to 6^o the bushell, is
nowe sett at liberty to be sold as men can agree /
- 1633-5. It is ordered that hereafter farthings shall not passe for
current pay /
It is likewise ordered that musketts/balletts, of a full heav
shall passe currently for a farthing a piece provided that
noe man be compelled to take above 6^o at a tyme in them /
- " It is ordered, that irremovable beas^t shall passe att 10^o
the pound /
It is ordered, that it shalbe lawfull for any man to pay
his rate to the Treasurer in irremovable beas^t of the com
try at 10^o the bushell, this order to continue till the next
harvest /
1635. It is ordered, that if alicant on shal give two skins of
beas^t to M^r Blackstone, for damage done him in his
service by setting of traps, &c /
1639. It was ordered, that a wampum page should passe at 10^o
passing for any summe under 12^o /
1640. Thomas Bushmaster, being indistres, is granted three
tylbushells of corne, & money to make it up two pounds,
w^{ch} was appointed to be paid him by the Treasurer /
- " It is ordered that white wampum page shall passe at

Records of the Governor & Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England,
 - edited by Nathan'I B. Shurtleff, MD
 Boston. 1853. 6 vols. Fol.

1630. Sr. Rich: Saltonstall is ffyned 4 bushells of malte, for his absence from the Court.

1631. Chickataubott is fyned a skyn of beavr for shooteinge a swine of Sr. Rich: Saltonstalls./

" The Saggamore of Aggawam is banished from comeing into any Englishmans house for the space of a yeare, undr the penalty of 10 skins of beavr./

" It is further ordered, that corne shall passé for payemt of all debts at the usuall rate it is solde for, except money or beaver be expressly named./

1633 The price of corne, formly restrained to 6s the bushel, is nowe sett at liberty to be solde as men can agree./

1634-5. It is ordered, that hereafter farthings shall not passé for current pay./

It is likewise ordered, that musket bulletts, of a full boare shall passe currently for a farthing a peece, provided that noe man be compelled to take above IXJd at a tyme in them./

" It is ordered, that mrchantable bevr shall passé att Xs the pound./

It is ordered that it shall be lawfull for any man to pay his rate to the Treasurer in merchantable corne of the country at V..s the bushel; this order to continue till the nexted harvest./

1635. it is ordered, that Nahanton shall give two skins of beavr to Mr. Blackestone, for damage done him in his swine by setting of trapps. .../

1637. It was ordered that wampampege should passé at 6 a penny for any sume under 12..s/

1640. Thomas Buchmaster, being indistres, is granted thirty bushels of corne, & money to make it up ten pounds which was appointed to be paid him by the Treasurer./

" It is ordered that white wampampege shall passe at

4 a peck or more above at 2 a peck or more above
12³ at a time except the receiver desire more.

1640.

Forasmuch as it appeareth unto his Honor
that there is a great stop in trade & commerce for want
of money for preventing of the like mischance for time
to come,

It is ordered that after the last day of this month
no man shall be compelled to satisfy any debt,
legacy, fine, or any other payment in money but sat-
isfaction shall be accepted in corn, cattle, fish, or
other commodities, at such rates as shall come to be
set downe from time to time, or in default thereof
by apprehension of indifference, to be approved
by the officer & provided that this order shall extend
to any debt or other payment, here or arising
on any contract, or other manner all cause fixed by
the last day of this month before, and the
lowest dollar value that shall be corn, unthreshed
ble, shall be so payable at the rate of 6³ the bushell,
summer wheate at 6³, rye at 5³, barley at 5³ &
pease at 6³, hemp & flax seeds 12³ a bushell, & all
these prices to be intended of one ch corn & seeds
as of all grain in this jurisdiction /

It is ordered that Alexander Beek should have
24 bushells of corn for Mary Soames for the time
past & for the time to come a bushell of corn a week,
& to have two blankets & a rug to keep her warm /

1641.

Alexander Beek was granted 8 bushells of corn
more then a bushell a week for his trouble with
Mary Soames /

4 a penny, and blewe at 2 a penny, & not above 12s At a time, except the receiver desire more.

1640. Forasmuch as it appeareth unto this Court that there is a great stop in trade & commerce for want of money, for preventing of the like mischief for time to come,-

It is ordered, that after the last day of this month, no man shall bee compelled to satisfye any debt, legacy, fine, or any other pamt in money, but satisfaction shall be accepted in corne, cattle, fish, or other comodities, at such rates as this courte shall set downe from time to time, or in default thereof by apprizment of indifferent men, to bee appointed by the officer: prided that this order shall not extend to any debts, or other payments, due ariseing upon any contract, or other original cause preceding the last day of this month aforesaid. And this court doth order that Indian corne, merchantable, shall bee so payable at the rate of 4..s the bushel, summer wheate at 6s, rye at 5s, barley at 5s & pease at 6s, hemp & flax seede 12s a bushel, & all these prises to bee intended of such corne & seede as shall grow in this jurisdiction./

- 1640 It is ordered that Alexander Beck should have 24 bushels of corne for Mary Joanes for the time past & for the time to come a bushel of corne a weeke, & to have two blankets & a rug to keepe her warme./

1641. Alexandr Becke was granted 8 bushells of corne, more then a bushel a weeke, for his trouble with Mary Joanes./